FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1849. [NO. 1676.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

"ROTATION IN OFFICE."

WE are requested to announce W. McL. McKAY as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland, at the ensuing August election.
July 10, 1849. 75-tE

☞ We are authorized to announce J. B. McCALLUM as a Candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court of Robeson county.
July 5, 1849. 75tE

25 BARRELS New Orleans MOLASSES, 12 boxes English Dairy Cheese.
For sale by C. T. HAIGH & SON.
July 10, 1849. 75-3w

PORK FOR CASH.

W. McINTYRE has received and offers for sale,
10 bbls. MESS PORK,
10 bbls. PRIME PORK.
July 10. 75-3wpd

Manufactured Tobacco.

JUST received, 20 boxes of those superior brands, "Christian," "Layton," and "Davis."
For sale by COOK & POWELL.
July 10, 1849. 75-3w

Sulphur and Charcoal Pills,

PREPARED according to the recipe of Doct. Byrd, of Chicago, by
S. J. HINSDALE, Apothecary.
Fayetteville, July 10, 1849. 75-tf

VALUABLE LAND, &c. FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of changing his present business, offers for sale the following property:

1263 ACRES OF LAND, lying on McPherson's Creek, six miles north of Fayetteville, and two miles from Cape Fear River, on which there is a new dwelling and all the necessary out houses; a new Saw Mill, and all the utensils for a Grist. There are on said land 24,000 Turpentine boxes.

—ALSO—

Three likely young Mules; one road wagon; one timber wagon; one 1 horse wagon; one 2 horse carriage, nearly new; one set Blacksmith's Tools; one Cooper's do; one Carpenter's do.

Terms liberal. WM. R. BOLTON.
July 9, 1849. 75-6w

NOTICE.

ON the 9th day of August next, I will offer to sell to the highest bidder at my dwelling house in Robeson County, on the Little Marsh, 340 acres of Land; some 70 or 80 acres cleared, the most of which is fresh, well adapted to the growth of corn and cotton, and well timbered. Also, at the same time and place, I will sell 275 Acres near Rockfish, valuable for Tar, Turpentine and Timber. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JORDAN H. COBB.
July 7, 1849. 75-3w

Equity Sale in Chatham.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Chatham county, at March Term 1849, I shall expose for sale, in the town of Pittsboro', on Wednesday the 15th of August, being the week of August County Court of Chatham, the following Property of the Estate of the late Joseph Ramsey, deceased:—

One tract of Land lying near the town of Pittsborough, adjoining the lands of Mrs. C. O. Horne, G. R. Griffith and others, and containing 128 acres, (a part of which, however, has been laid off as Dower by order of the County Court.)

Also, an undivided third part of a lot in the town of Pittsborough, adjoining the lots of J. H. Haughton and Mrs. M. Stedman, and containing one-half of an acre.

Also, the following parcels of Land, lots in the town of Pittsborough, viz: No. 55 (except the part conveyed to Columbus Lodge, No. 102.) No. 30 (except the part thereof now owned by Charles Manly.) No. 28; No 29, and No. 35, as they are known in the plan of said town, and containing one-half of an acre each.

I will also, on the 18th of August, being Saturday of the same week, expose for sale at Ramsey's Mills, on Rocky River, by virtue of said Decree, the following Property:

One tract of Land lying on the North side of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of John Burke and others, containing 323 acres, and known as the Roe place.

One other tract, lying on Harland's Creek, adjoining the lands of Jane May, Everett Fooshee and others, containing 474 acres.

One other tract, lying on the waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of Cornelius Womble and others, and containing 260 acres, and upon which there is an elegant Merchant Mill situate on the River, and supposed to be as valuable as any property of the kind in the upper country.

The whole of this last described property is not more than six or seven miles from Deep River and the *Coal Region*, at the well known Coal Mine of John Haughton, Esq.

Twelve months' credit will be given, purchasers entering into bond with approved sureties.

MAURICE Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.
July 2, 1849. 75ts

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st of July, 1849:—

Mike Allen, W H Allen, Wiley Atkinson.
Isham Biske, Arch'd Buie, Jacob Beasley, Henry Bagwell, W F Blackwell, Leneas Bass.
Isabella Cameron, Sarah Ann Cameron, John S Calder, Eliz'th A Colvin, Christian D Campbell, D Clewell, J R Church, L L Curry, Chas Colvin.
Kinson Davis, Wm Davis, Olin Daniel.
W P Eppes, Susannah Edwards, Joseph Ecrick.
Mrs Frazier, Elijah Fisher, Wilson Faircloth.
Garret Godwin, Wm Groves, Olen Godwin, Sam'l Gilmore, D J Grantham, John Goodrich.
John Hair, Joseph Howell, Dan'l Horn, Thomas Hendricks, Francis Hornbuckle.
Rev. R Jacks, Jas Johnson.
Mary Killian, W J Kelly, W R Knight, R W Kindley.
Patience Lucas, Curtiss Lee, Lewis Lilly, Hugh Leslie, Melinger & Markward, Nancy Morgan, Morgan & Neill, Matthew Murphy, Henry Mermerleet, Thomas F Morris, Martha S Meshaw, Mrs Neill Monroe, John Mosby, A E Mckay, Hugh McPherson, Autery & McLaurin, C M T Mac Kay, John McLaurin, Catherine McPherson, Alexander McKeathan, Duncan McIntire, Neill McLean, Miss Ann Melver, James P McKay, John McLelland, George L Mckay, Mary McNeill, John McKethan.
Calvin Price, Wm Page, James G Prescot, Jefferson Phillips, Mrs T L Proctor, Nicholas Perry, Hugh M Peters, James Page, Gilbert Priest.
Rocket T Richarson, P P Rollins, Wm Rasbury, Jesse Richmond, Gipson Rollins, Angus Ray, Anna Richason, Daniel Ray.
Miss Mary Steward, Hardy Spencer, Wm Smith, Elizabeth Spencer, Mrs D Strickland, Wm Shaw.
Dr J S Turner.
John A Wicker, Samuel West, Elizabeth Wilson, Levi Williams, Maria Wile, Burrell Wilson, William M Williams, Washington Worrell, Wm Willis.

JOHN MACRAE, P. M.

A SCHOOL WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, prepared to furnish satisfactory testimonials as to character and scholarship, wishes to take a School.

All necessary information can be obtained by addressing Rev. Daniel Johnson, Principal of the Donaldson Academy at Fayetteville.
July 9, 1849. 75-3w

NOTICE.

TWO Notes made by Hardy Barnes, say one payable to A. Smith & Son, for thirty-eight dollars and forty cents, and dated June 13, 1848; the other for twenty-eight dollars, payable to Alva Smith & Co., and dated June 18th, 1849—lost about a week back, and supposed to have been dropped in some Store on Hay street. Any person having found them will confer a favor by handing them to Cook & Powell.
July 10, 1849. 75-3w

JUST RECEIVED.

60 BOXES TOBACCO, put up very neatly in 20 and 100 lb. boxes, at from 10 to 30 cents by the box, and low at retail.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
July 2, 1849. 74tf

No. 1 Saddle Horse for sale.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 23, 1849. 64tf
Also, a new supply of Ploughs and Points.

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to
J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.
May 10, 1849. 67-tf

New Crop Molasses.—A few hhds. in prime order and of the best quality, for sale. Apply to B ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Winter Sperm Oil and Tanners' Oil, of superior quality, just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

W. BRANSON,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Nutt's Building, North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.
Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by
JNO D. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

Mackerel Fish, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in barrels and half barrels, just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
May 18, 1849. 68tf

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 27th August 1849, (the fourth Monday,) about 1360 acres of LAND, lying on both sides of the Stage Road, about fifteen miles South of Fayetteville. The place has been long known as Mrs. Nelson's. There is an excellent Mill site and a good Mill and Dam upon the premises. The land lies convenient to Rockfish, is well timbered, and has entirely escaped the rot amongst the pines. There is a comfortable frame building upon the premises, and the location is excellent for a public house. The land under good management will produce well, and there is a large amount of uncleared land, which makes it invaluable to any one in the Turpentine or Timber business. There is no dispute in the title, every incumbrance having been removed, and it is now sold for the purpose of a division amongst the heirs. Terms reasonable and made known at sale. For further particulars inquire of Mrs. Nelson on the premises, or in Fayetteville of
JAMES BANKS, Attorney.
June 29, 1849. 74ts

At the same time and place will be sold, by order of the Court of Equity of Robeson county, all the interest of Sarah A. E. Nelson in and to the above Lands, upon a credit of six and twelve months, with interest upon the last instalment from the day of sale. Bonds with good security will be required from the purchaser.
RICH'D C. RHODES, C. & M. E.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, his Boy ABEL, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, and very trim built. He has doubtless been persuaded off by some white persons. He can read and write, and no doubt will endeavor to make his way to a free State.

I will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE BRITT, Sen.
Robeson county, June 16, 1849. 74tf

Splendid Lotteries,

FOR JULY, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

52,000 DOLLARS!
$18,000!! $11,000!

SIXTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class G, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, July 28, 1849.

78 Number Lottery—16 Drawn Ballots.
More Prizes than Blanks!
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $52,000, 1 Prize of 18,000, 1 of 11,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,696, 10 Prizes of 1,600, 10 of 1,100, 10 of 500, &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of packages of	26 wholes		$170 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	85 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	42 50
Ditto	ditto	26 eighths	21 25

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
73-td-pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

Agency for Bank Business.

THE Subscriber offers his services to persons having Bank business, as an Agent for the renewal of Notes and procuring Discounts at either of the Banks in Fayetteville. His office is in the Court House, where he may be found at all times during the usual business hours. Communications addressed to him by mail will meet with prompt attention.

JAMES BAKER.
June 11, 1849 71-tf

ROUGH RICE.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 28, 1849.

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.
Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

MANUFACTURING STOCK FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of the Estate of John S. Pearson, dec'd, offers for sale, on accommodating terms, Eighty Shares, of $100 each, in the Union Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. The Company is incorporated, capital $35,000, and the Mill, situated within the town of Fayetteville, is in operation, making Cotton Yarn exclusively. Full particulars will be given on application to E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

R. M. PEARSON, Executor.

THE undersigned would also sell One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Stock in the same Company. For terms, &c. apply to
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 25, 1849. 73

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements to change his present business, offers his entire stock of Goods at cost. To any one wishing to engage in the mercantile business, he is prepared to offer such inducements as would make it a profitable investment. His stock consists of a general assortment of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, &c. The Store is considered one of the most desirable in the place, of which immediate possession can be given.

Those indebted to me by note or account, will confer a favor by liquidating the same without delay. My engagements are such, that my present business must be closed up at once.

H. LEETE.
June 25, 1849. 73-tf

NOTICE.

FOUND near Little River Factory, 2 bars of heavy Iron, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement, and describing the Iron to Murchison, Reid & Co.
June 21, 1849. 73-5w

WANTED.—12,000 bbls. Turpentine.

NATHAN KING & CO.
July 16, 1849. 73-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE associated with me in the Distilling of Turpentine, Nathan King.
W. L. HALL.
June 4, 1849.

WE HAVE erected a Still 11 miles from town, on the stage road to Raleigh, and will carry on the distilling of Turpentine in the name and style of Nathan King & Co.
NATHAN KING.
W. L. HALL.
June 4, 1849. 73-tf

SPRING HILL ACADEMY.

THIS Academy is situated in the Southern part of Robeson County, on the road leading from Lexsville to Fair Bluff, about nine miles from the former place and seven from the latter. The location is distinguished for health, surrounded by a good neighborhood, and far removed from those temptations often prevailing elsewhere to the detriment of a School.

The exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 16th of July, under the supervision of Mr. Malcolm McNair, who has lately graduated with distinction at our University.—From our acquaintance with Mr. McNair as a gentleman, and his abilities for imparting instruction to youth previous to going to college, we feel satisfied that those who may be now under his tutelage will receive a thorough moral and intellectual training. The location, it is believed, will be peculiarly favorable for such as may wish to be prepared for college, or fitted for business.

Having all confidence in our teacher, and the conveniences for boarding, we hesitate not in recommending the School to the patronage of the public in general.

Tuition $5, $8 and $10, per session of five months.

Board as good as our country generally affords can be had for $5 per month.

There will be no deduction for absence except in cases of sickness.

The books used in the course of instruction can be procured at the Academy.

J. C. LEE,
BRIGHT WILLIAMS, } Committee.
Maj. GILES WILLIAMS,
Robeson county, June 25, 1849 73-4w

NEW BOOKS.

KAVANAGH, by Longfellow; Fernande, or the Fallen Angel, by Dumas, 50; Agnes Morris, or the Heroine of Domestic Life, 25; Life in London, 2 vols., $1; Family Failings, by Mrs. Gore, 25; Home Influence, a tale for Mothers and Daughters; My Uncle the Curate, 25; The Crayon Miscellany, by Irving; Astoria, by do; Hawstone; Assembly's Psalms and Hymns, morocco covers; Oswald's Etymological Dictionary, new edition; Botany for Beginners; Andrews' Ovid; Mason's Farrier, new edition; Olney's Geography; the History and Law of the Writ of Habeas Corpus, with an Essay on the Law of Grand Juries, by E. Ingersoll; Steel Pens in boxes and on cards.

Also, a further supply of Macaulay's History of England, 2 vols., bound in sheep; the same work, in 2 parts, 25 cts. each.

Just received by E. J. HALE.
June 11, 1849.

Supreme Court Reports. REDUCTION OF PRICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased from the Estate of W. R. Gales, Esq. deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8 Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term 1845, to August Term 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. Bound volumes furnished to the Profession in exchange for their Nos. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 19, 1849.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant, and Dry Goods and Grocery Broker,
NEW YORK.

A. B. STITH tenders his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of North Carolina, and to Southern Merchants generally, as Agent, Commission Merchant, and Dry Goods and Grocery Broker, in the City of New York; and will attend to any business in his line—either in

The sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural Instruments, Bagging, Rope, Drugs and Medicines, &c., &c., &c.

He flatters himself as a purchaser of Goods for the Southern trade, his experience—having been engaged for the last sixteen years in the retail trade in the middle and lower part of North Carolina—will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders. Devoting his whole time to acquaint himself with the value of Goods of every description, attending the auction sales, and being present to improve every opportunity to benefit his customers, he can save more than his commissions to the Merchant, and the inconvenience and expense of a trip to New York.

The fact that Goods are constantly varying in price, and style, and always decline as the season advances, is known to all in the habit of buying Goods in New York. A great advantage will therefore be afforded to the Southern Merchant in having a competent agent, whose interest will be to avail himself of every opportunity for his benefit, and who can, through him, keep up his stock, by getting goods as his business may require, and avoid the necessity of laying in a heavy stock for the season, and the inconvenience of a large amount of bills falling due at one time. He can also get his goods frequently, and newer and more desirable styles, and at lower rates, and thereby keep up a constant excitement and attraction.

Merchants and other persons disposed to employ him, will please forward with their orders their references or the names of firms with whom they usually deal in New York, and in all instances he will give them the preference, unless he can fill their orders on better terms elsewhere. He asks but one trial of his taste and judgment to insure future orders. His commissions will be 2½ per cent. He will be in New York by the 1st of August, and the next season until 1st of December, and again on the 1st of February, 1850.—Address before the first of August to A. B. Stith, at Raleigh, and after that time at New York.

REFER TO

His Ex. Charles Manly,	Raleigh.
Wm. Hill, Esq. Sec'y of State,	do.
G. W. Mordecai, Pres. Bank of State,	do.
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres. Mu. In. Co.	do.
Matthew Shaw, Esq.	do.
B. F. Moore, Attor. Gen. N. C.	do.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Halifax, N. C.	
Andrew Joyner, Esq. Weldon, N. C.	

Raleigh, June 11, 1849. 72-7w

FISH! FISH!

JUST received 10 quarter barrels extra large No. 1 Mess Mackerel. E. FULLER.
June 18, 1849. 72-tf

$200 REWARD.

BROKE Jail, in Sampson county, North Carolina, on the night of the 14th instant, two prisoners, JOHN P. WILLIAMS and NEEDHAM STEVENS, charged with stealing Negroes. Williams had been convicted and awaiting the sentence of the Court, and Stevens was awaiting his trial.

Williams is about 35 or 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, thick well set frame, weighs about 140 lbs., mouth large and lips little pouting, eyes dark, eye-brows dark and heavy, low square forehead, dark hair, a downcast surly look, some limping peculiarly in his right foot with the toe turned in.

Stevens is about 40 years of age, 6 feet high or upwards, large muscular frame, weighs about 175 lbs., mouth rather large, lips thick, good teeth, blue eyes, high receding forehead, hair thin and somewhat light originally, now a little grey, a fair skin, and fond of joking.

I will give Two Hundred Dollars for their apprehension and confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I get them again, or One Hundred Dollars for one of them.

A. B. CHESNUTT, Sheriff.
Clinton, June 16, 1849. 72-2m

THE BUFFALO SPRINGS.

THE recent appearance of *Asiatic Cholera* in the principal cities and several of the interior towns in the State of Virginia, together with the general prevalence of the *Cholera Diarrhœa* throughout the country, induces the belief that its ravages will be much more widely extended than in the memorable visitation of 1832. Under the influence of these appalling apprehensions, it is perfectly natural for every individual to look around him for some place of safety during the sojourn of this fearful visiter. The all-absorbing question presents itself to every one: What shall I do, or where shall I go to escape this terrible scourge?

Among the few places of comparative security, I beg leave to call the attention of the public, and particularly of those residing in the Cholera districts, to the **Buffalo Mineral Spring,** situated in the upper end of Mecklenburg County, Va., two miles South of Dan River, and seven West of the town of Clarksville. The *tonic* powers of this water, so potent in imparting tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and its *diuretic* qualities, so efficient in purifying and cleansing the blood, can hardly fail to brace up and fortify the system against the insidious approaches of this pestiferus malady. We are told that whatever gives tone and energy to the *stomach, bowels* and *skin*, and brings into play and harmonious action, the innumerable sympathies pertaining to these organs, are the best preventives to Cholera. Such is believed to be the effect of the Buffalo Water. It is especially worthy of remark in this regard, that in almost every country and region visited by this epidemic, its appearance is preceded by some derangement of the stomach and bowels; or what are called *premonitory symptoms*, engendered, it is supposed, by some pestilential poison, diffused in the general atmosphere. It is to prevent the coming on of these precursory symptoms, as likewise to hold them in check when they exist, that the Buffalo Water is recommended. While it imparts tone to the *stomach* and increases the appetite, it stimulates the *liver* to a healthy secretion of bile, and that fatal current of fluids, drawn, it may be, to the bowels by the collocation there of the Cholera poison, is turned in a different and less dangerous direction, to be finally diminished and thrown off by the venal organs. This view of the operation of the Water is not a mere hypothesis, patched up for the occasion, but a matured opinion, based on long experience and observation in its use, in the ordinary bowel complaints of the country. It is certainly not the least familiar of the laws governing the animal machine, that whatever increases the secretory action of the kidneys, lessens the quantity and changes the quality of the fluids thrown on the bowels.

Apart from the value of this Spring as a *prophylactic* in warding off the Cholera, it is located in an elevated and healthy section of country, where that fearful disease has never yet made its appearance. The proprietor has made arrangements for the comfortable reception of three hundred visiters. Those who may think proper to seek this pleasant Summer retreat, remote from the usual haunts of Cholera, will find good appetites, good mutton and good society. Added to these solid comforts, the young and the gay will meet with all those light amusements and recreations common to other watering places in the old Dominion.

AN OLD PHYSICIAN.
Mecklenburg County, June 7, 1849. 73-5w

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE TEMPESTS OF LIFE.

Written two weeks after a terrible personal calamity, 9th of March 1848. Robeson co., N. C.

How calm and peaceful is the scene,
When the sky is bright, and the fields are green;
And the slumb'ring sea doth gently pour
His quiet waves on the ocean shore.
But how changed the scene, when the fearful west,
With its dark, dark bank, and its lurid crest,
And the hurricane sprites, with their wings unfurl'd,
Roll terror and woe o'er a stricken world—
When the lightning's flash, and the thunder's crash,
Too dazzling to view, and too quick to be told,
Our souls, from their moorings, so quickly uniash,
And our helpless condition, at once, we behold.

But the tempests of life are still fiercer than they,
When a life seems converged to a point of a day:
When all we had thought, and all we had done;
When all we had hoped for, and all we had won;
When our friendships and loves, like wet paper are riven,
And on ruin's fierce rocks our frail bark is driven.
But these surges are under the conduct and will
Of him, who once uttered the words, "peace, be still,"
And o'er this drear scenery, this ruinous scope,
May beam, on the soul, the bright Rainbow of Hope:
Or the life-boat of Heaven, may snatch from the wave,
The soul that is sinking, in Heaven to save.

A. D., Jr.

AN EMBLEM.

A butterfly basked on a baby's grave,
Where a lily had chanced to grow:
Why art thou here with a gaudy dye,
Whilst she of the bright and sparkling eye,
Must sleep in the church yard low?

Then it lightly soared through the sunny air
And spoke from its airy track;
I was a worm till I won my wings,
And she whom thou mourn'st like a seraph sings;
Would'st thou call the blest one back?

POOR RICHARD'S SAYINGS.

We think we cannot give our readers a better treat than a few of Franklin's inimitable proverbs, which appeared in his "Poor Richard's Almanac," between 1733 and 1754. They are replete with philosophy and instruction, a fact which is fully proved by their popularity every where throughout the country, at the time of their publication.

They were also reprinted in England, translated three times into the French language and once into modern Greek.

Some grow mad by studying much to know, but who grows mad by studying good to grow?

An egg to-day is better than a hen to-morrow.

He that falls in love with himself will have no rivals.

Against disease here, the strongest fence is the defensive virtue, abstinence.

Tart words make no friends; a spoonful of honey will catch more flies than a gallon of vinegar.

Beware of little expenses, a small leak will sink a great ship.

An ounce of wit if bought, is worth a pound that is taught.

A ploughman on his knees is higher than a gentleman on his feet.

Mad kings and mad bulls are not to be held by treaties and pack thread.

What maintains one vice would bring up two children.

The master's eye will do more work than both his hands.

A false friend and a shadow attend only while the sun shines.

A change of fortune hurts a wise man no more than a change of the moon.

Plough deep while sluggard's sleep, and then you will have corn to sell and to keep.

If you would not be forgotten as soon as you are dead, either write things worth reading or do something worth writing.

Nothing dries sooner than a tear.

The first mistake in public business is the going into it.

The idle man is the devil's hireling; whose livery is rags, whose diet and wages are famine and disgrace.

He is a fool who makes his doctor his heir.

Never take a wife till thou hast a house to put her in.

Love well, whip well.

Hunger never saw bad bread.

Great talkers and little doers.

Fools make feasts and wise men eat them.

The poor have little, beggars none, the rich have too much—enough not one.

Mankind are very odd creatures.—One half censure what they practise, the other half practise what they censure.—The rest say and do as they ought.

If you would keep your secrets from an enemy tell them not to a friend.

Old boys have playthings as well as young ones; the difference is only in the price.

If man could have half his wishes he would double his trouble.

At Cincinnati, during the week ending 26th ultimo, at noon there were 412 deaths by cholera, snd 181 by other diseases.—The Cincinnati Gazette says:

"With few prominent exceptions, the victims are found among those crowded in large numbers into small and poorly ventilated houses, in parts of the city where the least attention is paid to cleanliness, diet, or clothing. Foreigners suffer severely. Large quantities of green vegetables and unripe fruits are consumed by them."

Whenever a Locofoco prates to you about "violation of pledges" by Gen. Taylor, ask him how a President who stood "pledged to nothing," as they said before the election, can possibly be guilty of the charge?—*Martinsburg (Va.) Gazette.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN.

LEGISLATIVE JURORS.

A jury in New Orleans, the other day, brought in a verdict against a culprit—"guilty of murder in the first degree, *without capital punishment.*" The New Orleans jury is not the only one within the sphere of our experience which has undertaken to sit in judgment upon the laws of the land. The error is a radical one; it strikes at the first principles of the social compact, and should be corrected whenever it betrays itself. In the case at New Orleans it would have been eminently proper for the judge to have refused to receive the verdict, and sent the jury back to their room with a reprimand upon the spot. Far from approving any undue assumption of authority on the part of the bench, judge and jury being citizens alike of one republic, yet we hold, that, when the latter in contempt of the authorities of the land, choose to step beyond the province in which they are appointed to act, *reproof* should be administered. The verdict, or rather the condition appended to it, might have been the result of ignorance; it certainly was not the suggestion of duty. Yet there is reason to believe that in almost every instance in which a serious crime is the subject matter of inquiry, or a criminal of some note in society is at the bar, members of the jury do travel out of the case to calculate the consequences of their verdict, to the disregard of the high obligations they have assumed under oath.

That men have scruples on the subject of capital punishment we all know very well. This is no indication of weakness of character, or want of intelligence. On the contrary, it is a proof that they are thinking men; they have brought a question of some moment to mental investigation and have taken ground upon it. Without allowing the infallibility of their judgment on this point, or arraigning it, their judgments are entitled to respect. But this is not the issue. Here is the question. Is any man, however strenuously he may be opposed to capital punishment, in any wise responsible, as a juror, for its infliction in a capital case? We answer, no. And it does not appear to us that there is any possibility of successful controversy on this point. If a man opposed to capital punishment is not morally responsible for it as a juror, certainly no other man is, in the same position. And therefore that issue ought to have no weight in the jury room. Indeed, the punishment in no case ought to be considered by the jury, unless it is so appointed by the laws of the land. And it is well where the laws of the land withhold this issue from the deliberations of the jury box.

Instead of responsibility attaching to the jury for the punishment in any case, capital or minor, it is really entirely removed from them, and falls upon that body of the people, not thus segregated for a special duty. This is so simple, that but for the exhibitions which occasionally discredit the system of trial by jury, it would seem too small a matter to talk about. Jurors, as men out of the jury box, are responsible for the taking of life under the law, in common with their fellow citizens at large. But as jurors they are certainly free from it. The responsibility falls upon all *but them.* But if, as men, they carry their sentiments with them as jurors, and thus avail of an opportunity to thrust themselves between the laws of the land and the criminal, they only prove themselves bad citizens, because they are not to be relied upon under oath. In the case of the New Orleans jury, that conclusion does not appear; but the probabilities are, that a portion were obliged to accept the compromise of the condition annexed to the verdict, for the sake of arriving at a verdict at all.

The duty of a jury is a very simple one. It is all comprehended in the oath. They have in a criminal case, but one question to determine; and although a complication of testimony may render the task a difficult one, still the only issue is "guilty," or "not guilty." Every man who suffers himself to be beguiled into any other inquiry, to be affected by fear or favor, is false to his oath, unworthy of public confidence, and wilfully deprives himself of a legitimate claim to the esteem of his fellow citizens. A verdict is itself too often a reproach to the jury in the case; and in every important issue to which the public eye is particularly directed, the jury which has from any cause whatever, *inflicted upon society* a decision contrary to the law and the evidence, will leave the box only to meet the ill-suppressed scorn of their fellow men.

A Jury Rebuked.—In the Philadelphia Court of Sessions, on Tuesday, nine young men were tried for a riot at the Philadelphia engine house on the 24th ult., and, notwithstanding the evidence against them was overwhelming, the jury (which had been selected from talesmen) returned a verdict of acquittal. The verdict occasioned much astonishment; and Judge Parsons, after discharging the jury, addressed the defendants as follows:

"You are probably as much surprised as the Court at the verdict just rendered. It is without the slightest justification in the law or in the evidence, and I doubt much whether twelve other men could be found in the city and county of Philadelphia who would have rendered such a verdict. In my experience upon the bench, I have generally found the verdicts of juries to be correct. If they err, it is because there is something in the evidence to raise a reasonable doubt; but in this case there was not a shadow upon which the conscience could base a justification, or even an excuse. Let me warn you, young men, not to let this verdict embolden you in crime. Should you again be brought to trial, you cannot expect such another verdict. Though justice is sometimes slow, she is always certain in her operations.—Beware, then, how you again commit a like offence against the peace of society and the laws of the land."

LAWYER AND WITNESS.

There is a noted criminal lawyer—and by this term we mean a lawyer in a criminal court—we remember, who in almost every case which comes under his charge, puts the following question to witnesses at the closing of his cross-examination:

"Hem! Witness—*were you ever in the State Prison?*"

Of course the almost invariable reply, amidst the astonishment of the embarrassed witnesses, is "*No, sir!*"

"You can step down," continues the lawyer, without a syllable in explanation, and the jurymen stare at the witness as he moves away, while the counsel pauses, and utters an expressive "*ahem*"—as much as to say, "Gentlemen of the jury, you can judge of *this* fellow's character for veracity; I say nothing—I don't—I couldn't prove it readily; you may believe as much as you like!"

Occasionally, however, the learned counsel alluded to meets with his match. Not long ago he ran foul of a "knotty customer," whom he sifted thoroughly to the end of his customary chapter, and finally he put his stereotype question. "Ahem! were you ever in the State Prison?" when, to the attorney's evident surprise, the witness replied, in a subdued tone:

"Yes, sir!"

"Ah! I thought so," continued the counsel, "I thought so. Gentlemen, you will please give your attention to the witness. You have been in the State Prison, then?"

"Yes, sir," continued the other meekly.

"And how long since?"

"About two years ago, sir."

"Two years ago, gentlemen—you will please bear in mind—this witness, now by his voluntary confession, admits he was in the State Prison."

"Yes, sir."

"His memory, as I have already taken pains to impress upon your minds, gentlemen, is most extraordinary; and you can place as much confidence as you think proper in a man's testimony who has been an inmate of the State prison."

"How long were you *there*, witness."

"About an hour, *sir.*"

"Eh? A-*hem!* How long?"

"I was there, sir, about a hour *on a visit* of curiosity to examine the prison, and I very well remember seeing *you* there, at the time, and *took you to be a convict!*"

"A-hem—*you can step down, sir!*" said the discomfited attorney, and though the above uncourteous reply might almost have been construed into a contempt of Court, yet in this case, a smile pervaded the faces of Judge and Jury, and the witness "respectfully retired!"

There is a disposition to worry and hamper witnesses, altogether too common among the legal fraternity, and it is high time that this evil should be abolished.—The cause of justice and equity requires this—but as these are matters with which lawyers have very little to do, and which they care far less about—as a general thing—the wrong must find its corrective elsewhere than among the members of the bar, we presume.

Good Advice.—John H. Prentice, in his recent valedictory on retiring from the editorial chair, which he had filled for forty-two years, has the following:

"No man should be without a well-conducted newspaper. He is far behind the spirit of the age unless he reads one, is not upon an equal footing with his fellowman who enjoys such advantage, and is disregardful of his duty to his family, in not affording them an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of what is passing in the world, at the cheapest possible teaching. Show me a family without a newspaper, and I venture to say that there will be manifest in that family a want of amenity of manners and indications of ignorance most strikingly in contrast with the neighbor who allows himself such a rational indulgence. Young men, especially, should read newspapers. If I were a boy, even of twelve years, I would read a newspaper weekly, though I had to work by torchlight to earn money enough to pay for it. The boy who reads well will learn to think and analyze; and, if so, he will be almost sure to make a man of himself, hating vicious indulgence, which reading is calculated to beget a distaste for."

A Mournful Fact.—General Pierce, of New Hampshire, in his reply to the complimentary speech made to him, on the occasion of being presented with a sword by the Legislature, stated the following remarkable fact:

"On the 21st of June, 1847, about this time in the afternoon, the 'North Bend' with the first detachment of the 9th infantry, made the harbor of Vera Cruz. The other transports followed in quick succession. It is a melancholy, but not a humiliating recollection, that *of those six hundred and forty men, less probably than one hundred and fifty ever recrossed the ocean.*"

The wire suspension bridge which is now in progress of erection over the Ohio river at Wheeling is to be one thousand feet in length, terminating on the west at an island, which is about to be laid out into building lots. When finished, this bridge will be one of the largest structures of its kind in the world. It is to be elevated about eighty feet above the water, so as to enable the largest steamboats to pass below, and sustained on both sides of the stream by substantial stone towers. It is built by a joint-stock company, and is designed to accommodate the immense travel continually passing over the national road.

One pair of pigs will increase in six years to 191,160, taking the increase at 14 times per annum.

A pair of sheep in the same time would bear but 64.

A single female house

WHIG CONVENTION.

On the 4th of July, 1849, according to appointment, a large and highly respectable Convention of Delegates assembled at Albemarle, Stanly county, for the purpose of nominating a Whig Candidate in the 3d Congressional District to represent said District in the next Congress of the United States.

On motion of Thomas Pemberton, Esq. of Montgomery, A. C. McRee, Esq. of Cabarrus, was appointed President of the Convention; and on motion of C. Melchor, Esq., Andrew Hoyl, Esq. of Gaston, and on motion of Col. Joseph White of Anson, William Allen, Esq. of Anson, were appointed Vice Presidents; and on motion, Dr. D. Asbury of Mecklenburg, and Calvin W. Wooley of Montgomery, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Thomas Pemberton, Esq., William Little of Anson, and A. R. Kelly of Moore, were appointed to conduct the President and Vice Presidents to the Chair.

Whereupon the President explained the object of the Convention in a few neat and appropriate remarks.

On motion of C. Melchor of Cabarrus, the various counties composing this Congressional District were called, when the following gentlemen appeared and listed their names as Delegates:

From Anson—Joseph White, Wm Allen, Wm C Smith, G W Meacham, Alex'r McAlpin, Jas T Sneeter, Dr H Tillman, Ellis D Gaddy, Wm Little, A Myers, Joshua Allen, Osborn Turner, Lewis McLendon, Wm Mendenhall, Jas Dunn, B Dunlap, H Sturdevant, R J Raiford, and John Broadaway, Esq.

Cabarrus—Moses Barrier, P B C Smith, Abner Krimminger, C Melchor, Esq. Wm S Harris, L Alexander, Esq, John M Black, G H Swaringen, A C McRee, Wm Blackwelder, Dr W W Rankin, Dr S J Gilmer, J L Bundy, George Fisher, E R Harris, A Robertson, J Faggart, Col Levi Klutts, and J O Pharr.

Gaston—Dr J C Rudisill and Andrew Hoyl.

Montgomery—Dr T L Winslow, John Jordan, Wm H McRae, Dr J M Worth, Thos J Forney, James Reeves, Thomas H Atkins, Thos Pemberton, S C Christian, John Ballard, Arch'd Graham, C W Wooley, Wm Jordan, Thomas F Chambers, Dr John F Allison, S V Simons, and E G L Barringer.

Moore—Josiah Tyson, A Ray, Esq. Dr J B McRae, Jesse Smitherman, T W Ritter, G Hunsucker, A R Kelly.

Mecklenburg—Wm Johnston, Chas B McGinnis, T J Holton, Dr T T Sandifer, S P Alexander, Wm T Alexander, Wilson Parks, Dr D Asbury, John Campbell, Col J M Earnhardt, and Andrew Grier, Esq.

Richmond—D C McIntyre, J A Dumas, Wm P Stanback, John McNair, Jas D Pemberton, and Dan'l Martin.

Stanly—Robert Kendall, J Shofner, Wm S Pemberton, Alfred Randle, and R G Snuggs.

Union—Dr J D Smith, James Houston, Moses Cuthbertson, Jonathan Hart, James M Rodgers, and W W Walkup.

The Delegates from the county of Richmond, except D. C. McIntyre, came into the Convention with the understanding that, should any thing occur to render their position unpleasant, they reserve the right to withdraw from the Convention.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered and read by Absalom Myers, Esq., which were unanimously adopted by the Convention, viz;

Whereas, this Convention believes in the republican doctrine that a majority ought to govern, in all assemblies of the people or their representatives: And whereas, the basis of voting heretofore adopted in District Conventions for the selection of our representatives in the Congress of the United States, of allowing one vote for each member of the House of Commons, is believed to be unequal and unfair, as a candidate may thereby be nominated by Delegates representing a minority of the Whigs of the District.

Therefore, Resolved, That a Committee of two members from each county, represented in this Convention, be appointed by the Delegates of each county, with instructions to report some plan by which the votes given in the selection of a candidate for representative in Congress shall be based as near as possible, on the Whig vote in each county in the District.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee as above, by their respective delegations:

Anson—A. Myers, Esq., Col. J. White.
Cabarrus—Christopher Melchor, Esq, W. S. Harris.
Gaston—Andrew Hoyl, Dr. Rudisill.
Montgomery—Dr. J. M. Worth, Dr. Allison.
Moore—A. R. Kelly, Dr. M. McRae.
Mecklenburg—Wm. Johnston, C. B. McGinnis.
Richmond—J. A. Dumas, D. C. McIntyre.
Stanly—R. Kendall, W. S. Pemberton.
Union—Col. W. W. Walkup, M. W. Cuthbertson.

On motion of Dr. Winslow, the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock.

3 O'CLOCK.

The Convention assembled, when the Committee, through their chairman, Col. Kendall, reported the following basis for voting in this Convention, viz: that each county should cast one vote for every hundred Whig votes given at the last Governor's election—and that every fraction over fifty votes should be counted as a vote. According to this basis:

Anson is entitled to	8 votes,
Cabarrus,	7 "
Gaston,	3 "
Mecklenburg,	5 "
Moore,	6 "
Montgomery,	6 "
Richmond,	5 "
Stanly,	7 "
Union,	4 "
	51

On motion of Mr. McIntyre, the several delegations were requested to retire and determine among themselves, for whom they should cast their vote.

Upon their return the vote was as follows:

For Edmund Deberry,	27
" Alexander Little,	13
" Gen. Alfred Dockery,	11

It appearing that the Hon. Edmund Deberry had a majority of the whole number of votes cast,

On motion of Col. J. White, of Anson, it was

Resolved, unanimously, That the Hon. EDMUND DEBERRY be nominated by this Convention, as the Whig Candidate for Congress in this District, and that we pledge ourselves to support his nomination.

On motion of A. R. Kelly, Esq.,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be given to the President, Vice Presidents, and Secretaries, for the able manner in which they have discharged their various duties.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Whig papers in this Congressional District be requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention.

On motion of Mr. Kelly,

Resolved, That this Convention adjourn *sine die*.

D. ASBURY, C. W. WOOLEY, *Secretaries.*
A. C. McREE, *President.*

Cholera at the Coal Pits.—We regret to learn that several cases of cholera have occurred at the Coal Pits in Chesterfield. This is in conflict with the theory of the sulphur remedy, for the coal of these pits is strongly impregnated with sulphur.

Richmond Times.

FROM THE REGISTER.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

PLYMOUTH, 3d July, 1849.

B. F. MOORE, Esq.: *Dear Sir:*—I am requested by sundry persons, to write you and ask your opinion in regard to the legal construction and meaning of the 1st and 2d Sections of the late (and complicated) Revenue Law, in regard to the tax upon Interest.

The law says, all Interest received, or safely secured at any time during the year preceding the year of giving your list, is taxable. And the receiver of the list insists, that though a Note has ten years interest, the whole interest must be taxed; and if a note is believed to be good, and not secured, the interest on this must also be given in. This, we think, the law did not contemplate. And, in order to a correct understanding of the matter, I have been requested to lay the matter before you and ask your advice. Will you please tell us what we must give in, and what the law means.

Your early advice upon this subject will be thankfully received, as our lists are now taken.

Your ob't serv't,
J. B. BEASLEY.

RALEIGH, July 9, 1849.

Mr. Editor: Several inquiries, from different persons, having been recently addressed to me, in regard to the construction of the Revenue Law, upon the points stated below, I have deemed it best to answer them all, through a public communication; and I send it to you for publication.

First—In respect to the first Section. What interest on money invested is taxable? Is it the interest which may have accrued during the year preceding the time when the owner renders his list, only; or does the Act embrace interest which may have been accruing before the commencement of that year, and may *happen* to be due, or received during that year?

Second—Whether the taxable interest must have accrued on money invested, and secured by sureties, or mortgage, or trust deed, only; or, also may have accrued on money invested, and secured by the responsibility of the debtor, only?

Third—Whether the tax is only on such interest as may have been received; or, also, on such as may have accrued, and is *due*, on investments deemed to be safe?

***Fourth*—In respect to the second Section**—relating to tax on profits of certain traders enumerated, and "all other species of trades." Does the Act impose a tax on the profits of the trades, &c., made doing the passage of the Act; or on all profits made during the entire year preceding the time of rendering the list?

As to the first inquiry, I am of the opinion that the tax is upon such interest only as may have accrued during the year immediately preceding the time when the owner shall give in his tax list. The words, "*at any time during the year*," do not connect with the words, "*secured and actually due, or received*," but with the words, "*upon all sums of money at interest*."

So that the clause, substantially, reads thus:—"Hereafter there shall be levied the sum of three cents upon every dollar of interest, which may be safely secured and actually due, or which may be received, upon all sums of money, any time at interest, (in or out of the State) *during* the year next preceding the time when the owner thereof shall give in his tax list."

Interest, accrued prior to the year preceding the time of the tax list, is not taxed by the law.

As to the second inquiry—I am of opinion, that money invested on an individual obligation, without surety, or any such collateral security as mortgage or deed of trust, is "*secured*," in the meaning of the Act.

As to the third inquiry—I am of opinion, that not only is interest *received*, taxable, but all such interest as is "*safely secured and actually due*."

In the construction of every instrument, and more especially those of so solemn a character as contain the expressed will of the Sovereign, it is our duty to suppose that every word has its apt and proper meaning, and is designed to effect some purpose. The expression "*safely secured and actually due*," has a clear signification of itself, and is not equivalent to the term "*received*;" but when standing in connection with that word, the difference in their meaning is the more obvious.—The purpose of the Act was to tax *income*; both that which had been received, and that which might be demanded and received:—therefore, it is, that the Act uses the terms, "safely secured AND actually due." If it is not actually due—that is, demandable—it is not the subject of taxation, although secured. If it be demandable, and yet not *safely* secured, it is not liable to be listed.

It is true, that it may be both demandable and safely secured, and yet the owner be unable to receive it. Nevertheless, it is regarded as *profits* already made. The law forbore the inquiry, whether the payment had been indulged or refused, and treated both alike, in order to secure the public from imposition; leaving to the owner a guaranty, supposed to be ample for his protection, in the reference to himself, of the question whether the interest is *safely* secured—that is, whether it is a good debt. All indulgence to the debtor, being left as a private matter between the parties, as one of their own concern.

In respect to the inquiry on the second Section of the Act, it will be perceived that it is, substantially, answered by the opinion already expressed on the inquiries made under the first section. In my opinion, the proper construction of the Act is to be found in the following reading of it, which I believe contains the constructive sense of it:—"Hereafter there shall be levied the sum of three cents upon every dollar of profits or dividend safely secured and actually due, or received, which may arise from any and all sums of money, vested in trading in slaves, &c., (in or out of the State,) at any time during the year immediately preceding the time when the trader shall give in his tax list.

I do not think the Act applies to a citizen here who may have been a citizen of another State, and carried on a lucrative trading there, during the year; and who happens to be a citizen here, on the day of rendering his tax list. He is liable to be taxed on so much of his profits only as were realized during the time he may have been a citizen of this State.

B. F. MOORE.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

At the urgent solicitation of a large number of our citizens, Ex-Gov. Graham addressed the people of Raleigh, on Saturday evening last, upon the subject of the North Carolina Rail Road. The meetnig was one of the most numerous and highly respectable that we have ever had in this city—every interest in our community being fairly represented upon the occasion. The Hon. Duncan Cameron (whose improved health, we are happy to say, enabled him to be present) presided over the meeting, and Messrs. W. W. Holden and Seaton Gales were requested to act as Secretaries.

We shall not attempt a synopsis of the remarks of Gov. Graham. It is sufficient to say that they were alike convincing and eloquent, and that his entire speech was one of the finest efforts that we ever heard. The action of the Salisbury Convention—the certain advantages to flow from the construction of the Road—the present position of our State—the duty of our people—the immediate and intimate interest that the people of this portion of the State have in the success of the project—all these topics were successively and ably discussed. Gov. Graham goes into this matter with that lofty State pride that has ever distinguished his public conduct; and, as the Chairman of the Meeting remarked, in tendering to him the thanks of our citizens, we would that there were very many such efficient laborers in the vineyard.

Major Hinton, being called out, responded in a few remarks. He informed the meeting that he was now, and had been for some time, engaged in collating such practical and statistical information as might be of service in the cause, and announced his intention to take every opportunity of demonstrating to his fellow-citizens, the practicability, importance and necessity of the Central Road.

We are rejoiced to perceive from every indication that the work goes on so bravely. In those portions of the State west of this, especially, the people seem fully alive to the magnitude of the interests at stake. We see that large gatherings are being held, almost daily, and addressed by able and vigorous Speakers. There is no doubt, as Gov. Graham informed our citizens, but that the Counties, west of this, along the proposed route, will do their full duty, and that the success or failure of the scheme rests in the hands of the East and Centre. Will they be wanting? Will they heedlessly suffer the golden opportunity to slip through their fingers? Will they allow themselves to be excelled in the glorious emulation of the character of their common mother? We trust not, and we believe not.—*Raleigh Register.*

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Messrs. Stanly and Lane met at Kinston, Lenoir county, on Tuesday last. An account of the discussion there may be found in another column. They had agreed to meet in Greenville, Pitt county, the day following, but Lane *bolted* from his appointment, and Mr. Stanly finding that Lane was going to Waynesborough, went there too, having sent to the people of Pitt the letter which we publish in another column, explaining why he was among them on the 4th. The communication from our Goldsborough correspondent gives a brief account of the speeches at Waynesborough.

On Saturday the two candidates had an appointment at Snow Hill, Greene county. Lane *skulked* from this also. Mr. Stanly *was there*, and we learn that his speech had a first-rate effect—the democracy were mortified that Lane had treated them so scurrilously as to get them together by agreeing to meet his opponent among them, and then *running away* from his appointment.

Yesterday Mr. Stanly addressed the people at Chicowinity in this county, and to-day is in North Creek district. To-morrow he starts for Carteret.

The people will bear in mind that though his organ at Goldsboro' *boasts* Mr. Lane has "ability to meet and refute all the arguments his opponents may bring against him," yet he is skulking from *even his own* appointments, when he finds that his "opponent" is to meet him. What means this? If Mr. Lane's "ability" is equal to what his organ represents it—sufficient to *confound* any opponent—why not seek to meet Mr. Stanly, instead of running away from his own appointments to address the people?

Washington Whig.

Mr. Lane and the Rail Roads.—We invite particular attention to the fact brought out by Mr. Stanly during the discussion in Lenoir (see communication from Kinston) that Mr. Lane, *while a stockholder* in the Wilmington Rail Road, was one of a number of the citizens of Wayne, who got up instructions to the members of the Legislature from Wayne, to *vote for pledging the credit of the State* to the amount of $600,000, for the benefit of that Road.—We invite attention to this matter, because Mr. Lane, when he was down in Hyde, where Rail Roads are unpopular, was very vehement in his denunciations of Rail Roads, and of the members of the Legislature who had voted to give them the credit of the State.

We learn also that Mr. Lane has carried *two faces* as to the Central Rail Road—that to the democratic member of the Commons from Craven, who voted *for* the Road, he has expressed himself in approbation of the work; while to the democratic member from an adjoining county, who voted *against* the Road, he expressed his "gratification" that he had the "firmness" to vote as he did.

Is such a Janus-face fit to represent an honest people in the councils of the nation?—*Ib.*

The editor of a paper down east offers a premium for the best *Dunning Address* to his delinquent customers.

The suggestion is a capital one—for memories tenacious on all other matters, are wonderfully defective as regards paying the Printer.

The suffering Publisher must cry out sometimes—and the only effectual way to prevent his caustic reflections from being personal, is the simple one of *paying up*. We solemnly assure all delinquents that if they would try it, they would feel much better—and so would we.—*Columbia Tel.*

A waggish spendthrift recently said, 'Five years ago I was not worth a cent in the world; and now see where I am through my exertions!'

'Well, where are you?'

'Why, I owe more than $3,000.'

AMOS KENDALL ON PROSCRIPTION.

Among the many valuable services which the Washington Republic is daily rendering to the cause of truth, may be reckoned the revivals which it has made, of long forgotten opinions, expressed by those who are now in the minority, at a time when they believed that power was in their hands, to keep as long as they chose to hold it. A few days ago, it brought to light the opinions entertained twenty-five years ago, by the present Editor of the Union, of Andrew Jackson. On Saturday last, it regaled its readers with a reminiscence which must prove exceedingly interesting to certain lugubrious gentlemen about this time. It is the following letter of Amos Kendall, written at a time when the "searching operation," as it was facetiously called, was proceeding at a rapid pace:

"FRANKLIN MILLS, (Ohio,) Sept. 9, '29.

"To reform *measures*, there must be a change of *men*." "Without a change of men, fraud cannot be punished; delinquencies cannot be detected; unlawful allowances cannot be stopped; improper modes of doing business, and irregular practices in office, can never be corrected. Do not all offices belong to the people? What right have the incumbents to them more than others.—No wrong is done to the man who is removed, for he is deprived of no right. It is the duty of the President, and all others to whom the people have entrusted the power, to remove their subordinates whenever they believe the public interest requires it. So fascinating is power, and so corrupting the long possession of office, that I believe the chances for a pure administration would be much greater, were a limit of eight or ten years prescribed, beyond which no man should be competent to hold any of the subordinate offices at Washington. It is the policy of office-holders to create an impression that their offices are *private rights;* that they are wronged when removed; that they have a right to demand the reasons for their removal, and have them formally set forth. When the people assent to a doctrine like this, you may bid farewell to all hope of reform, however great may be the abuses of our Government. We shall have Clerks, Auditors, Comptrollers, Registers, Treasurers and Secretaries for life; bad customs will never be corrected; erroneous principles will prevail forever; precedent will take the place of laws; the official corps at Washington will govern the Union; and if we do not have Presidents for life, we shall have entailed upon us forever a succession from one office to another, preserving the unity of the official phalanx, and perpetuating all their opinions and abuses. In my opinion, the people have more cause to fear *too few* removals than *too many*."

"AMOS KENDALL."

The policy of every Democratic Administration from that day to the 4th of March last, was perfectly consistent with the doctrine here laid down by Amos Kendall. The opposition prints are every day raising the cry of proscription—every day a fresh batch of victims is announced—every day, we are told, the Departments, throughout all their ramifications, all over the country, are literally streaming with blood. Of all the officers of the government, none has come in for so great a share of abuse as the Postmaster General, whose Department has been called a slaughter-house, and who is himself held up to the public, as nothing more nor less than a butcher. After all, however, the startling fact is announced, by the paper to which we have just alluded, that there are still *three* Locofoco Postmasters to one Whig!

And dare a party, whose hands are still thus dripping with blood, lift them up in testimony against others? Can they, who not at a single stroke, nor in a moment of irritation—but through twenty long years—habitually sacrificed to their party animosities all who were opposed to them—against whom the damning evidence of the Blue Book stands forth in such appalling characters—can they, without blushing, ask those whom they have so relentlessly persecuted, to spare them when in their power? Is shame—is manhood—is self respect banished entirely from the party? The old Roman, whose virtues so many of them affect, and whose name so many more assume, when they wish to enlighten the world upon the beauties of Locofocoism, could not bear even that his enemies should witness his dying pangs.

We ask the public—we ask Locofocos themselves of independent spirit—would it not have been *monstrous*—would it not have been inexcusable in a Whig President—would not they themselves have despised him—had he permitted this outrageous inequality to have continued? We ask them, too, in what spirit a proscription such as left not one-third of the offices of one branch to the Whigs, ought to be met? We wish this question answered, not by blubbering sentimentalism and hypocrisy, but directly.—*Richmond Whig.*

Singular Circumstantial Evidence.—Our readers will doubtless remember an account of a shocking murder, which appeared in our columns a few weeks ago, as having been recently perpetrated in the county of Putnam. Mr. David Ross, a very wealthy and prominent citizen of that county, was returning from his factory on the Oconee river, to his family residence, about half a mile or three quarters distant, about 9 o'clock on a dark night. While passing through the swamp on foot and alone, he was shot dead with a double barrel gun, in the hands of some person unknown. One of the charges took effect in the head, and the other in the body of the deceased. The assassin stood so near as to burn his victim with the powder.—The coroner's jury, after a patient and laborious investigation, rendered a verdict, charging a son of Mr. Ross with the murder. We learn from a citizen of Putnam, that one of the circumstances which led to this conclusion, was the examination of one of the wads with which the gun was loaded. It appeared in evidence, that the deceased was the only subscriber to the *Macon Telegraph* in his neighborhood; and upon close examination, it was discovered that one of the wads was composed of a piece torn from that paper.—And we learn from another source, that the number of the paper from which the wad was torn was found in a shot-bag which had been used by young Ross, on the same day the murder was committed. The piece was compared, and fitted so complete as to satisfy the jury that the wad had been taken from the same paper found in the shot-bag. This, we understand, was one of the strongest circumstances that settled suspicion on the young man.—*Dalton (Ga.) Eagle.*

Gold Dollars.—Three hundred and sixty thousand five hundred and thirty-nine gold dollars have been coined at the mint in Philadelphia up to the 28th ult.

An advertising chandler modestly says that, "*without intending any disparagement to the sun*," he may confidently assert that his octagonal spermaceti is are the best light ever invented.

Mr. Clay's Illness.—The Lexington (Ky.) Observer of the 4th inst. says:

We had a painful rumor in the city yesterday, that our distinguished fellow-citizen, Mr. Clay, had been severely attacked with cholera at Ashland, and that he was in a very dangerous condition. We are gratified to be able to contradict the rumor. Mr. Clay was slightly unwell, as well as Mrs. Clay also, yesterday morning, but we learned in the evening, from the attending physician, that both were entirely relieved.

TRULY "A DARK PICTURE."

From the Cincinnati Gazette of July 6.

The Pestilence—Infatuation of the People.—The Heathen maxim "Whom the Gods doom to destruction they first make mad," is forcibly brought to mind at this time in Cincinnati. With a daily mortality in our midst of more than 150, caused chiefly by the prevalence of a pestilence, immunity from whose deadly touch is distinctly and loudly proclaimed, by its history and character, to be *prudence* in all personal habits, and especially in eating and drinking, the mass of the people yet abandon themselves to indulgence in food the most unwholesome of any they can eat, and to exposures the most careless.

Market baskets are still crammed full of green indigestible poisonous vegetables, which are borne into miserable houses one morning, from which the next morning are borne out the dead bodies of those who eat them. Funeral processions, picnics, parades, are still kept up, though of the men who compose them one day it is almost morally certain that some will be borne to their graves the next, in consequence of the very exposure which they make necessary, and of the excess in eating and drinking to which they either directly or indirectly lead.

Intoxicating drinks appear to have assumed a new fascination among us, and men reel home at night, with the burden of whose lifeless forms some rickety cart reels to the grave-yard next morning.—Not only men, but women, stagger under the influence of the liquor from the still, and come with pestiferous breath and haggard looks to ask advice, sympathy and assistance.

If we were asked at what period, within the last five years, we had seen and heard of the most drunkenness in this city, we should be compelled to say the *present* period—the period that is marked by the ravages of the destroyer, who is ending in death long-cherished friendships, separating husbands and wives forever, tearing brothers and sisters apart to be no more united beneath the paternal roof, and laying whole families, within a few hours of each other, in their last resting place. What a time for dissipation! Yet this is the time chosen.

Dreadful Mortality.—In looking over the Cincinnati papers, we were pained to observe the awful ravages which the cholera has made in a family, who were formerly residents of Baltimore. Mr. Whitman, formerly proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, in Pratt street, lost in the short space of four days, *six* of his family, including his wife, daughter of Elijah R. Sinners, Esq., of this City. A more desolating affliction can scarcely be imagined.

Cholera Incident.—The New York Express relates the following melancholy incident: "Two young ladies, beautiful and accomplished—Mary Louisa and Virginia Star, one nineteen the other twenty-one years of age—were both engaged to be married on Monday last. On the Saturday night previous both went to Hoboken, and there imprudently partook of ice creams, strawberries, and other fruits,—The hour appointed for the wedding found both of them cold in death, with their bridal garments for a winding sheet."

Novel Cure for Cholera.—There are so many certain cures for Cholera, that some wit has been provoked to say, that the wonder is, that any body dies of it. In a Paris paper we find an account of a cure, unlike any we have seen. A man's wife was attacked in the morning, while he was absent. The neighbors called in a Doctor, who furnished the usual prescriptions. She nevertheless continued to sink till towards night, when the husband returned, very much intoxicated. He forthwith threw all the phials out of doors, kicked his neighbors out after them, and began to beat his wife unmercifully. The beating effected what the medicine could not—it produced a *re-action*—and the woman got well immediately. This is the only good effect of drunkenness we recollect to have chronicled.—*Richmond Whig.*

Brutal.—One of the most inhuman acts of brutality we have heard for a long time (says the Pittsburg Post, July 3.) was related to us yesterday. A man, residing in Westmoreland county, who had been down the river, took passage on the Philadelphia packet for Freeport on Thursday night last. Before reaching Freeport he took a slight attack of Cholera, and the Captain of the packet becoming alarmed, immediately landed him on the towing path. The poor fellow managed to crawl to Freeport, and gain admittance into a Tavern close by the Lock, but as soon as the landlord learned what was the matter with him, he shoved him, dying, into the streets, where he was permitted to lie for some time, suffering all the agonies of the last stages of this most terrible disease.—Mr. John Haney, the gentlemanly landlord of the Alleghany House, having more of the "milk of human kindness" in his breast than any of the other inhabitants of that village, had the man conveyed to his house, where every attention was paid to him, but he died a short time after. The *humane* canal boat captain, and the *hospitable* landlord who drove the dying man out of his house to die in the street, should both be remembered by the charitable.

Affection of Birds.—Last week a blackbird and thrush were observed courageously fighting a cat belonging to a family at Newington, striking their foe at all sides with their bills. The cat was compelled to retire, when the object of the birds' anxiety was found to be a wounded thrush, upon which puss intended to make a meal. The wounded warbler was removed, and its faithful guardians then took their flight.

One of the toasts drank at a recent celebration was—"Woman! She requires no eulogy—she speaks for herself."

Judge Story's Commentaries.—The question "Who reads an American book?" has received many satisfactory answers recently. We should judge, at any rate, that one American book had been deemed worthy a perusal in England by the following from the Westminster Review:

"In jurisprudence, America undoubtedly has done much that is admirable. *No English law book*, we understand, *can be placed in the same rank with Judge Story's Commentaries*—works which even in this country are much studied and often referred to as authorities. The philosophical spirit in which these books are written, the perpetual recurrence to first principles, the absence of a petty technicality, *contrast very favorably with some of the most admired productions of English lawyers.*"

This is strong praise. It would appear that Americans have not been vain or arrogant in calling Story the *American Blackstone.* The English reviewer places his commentaries ahead of the most admired productions of English lawyers.

Richmond Republican.

CANADIAN DECENCY.

It is said that Lady Elgin, the wife of the Governor General of Canada, has been so insulted by the British populace in her daily drives that she has been forced to relinquish them.

What manly and decent conduct! Insulting a defenceless woman on account of her husband's political opinions and course! Where is Mrs. Trollope? Col. Hamilton? Marryatt? Dickens? Did either of those inventive geniuses ever lay such a sin as that at the door of us poor, vulgar barbarians of America? No, they never pretended it. It never happened, it never could happen in this country, that vengeance against a public man should be visited upon his wife. Think of Americans following the carriage of Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Taylor, &c., and hooting at and abusing them, because the political course of their husbands did not suit the fancies of men out of power! Every one sees that this could never happen here.

But we are too fast! It *may* happen here; for these very Canadian blackguards talk of annexing themselves to the United States. "Evil communications corrupt good manners." WE WANT NONE OF THEM! We would much rather see them annex their necks to a millstone, and throw themselves into the Atlantic, than force themselves into the embrace of a great and decent country.

Richmond Republican.

Singular Courtship.—We copy the following strange relations from Headly's Adriondack, or Life in the Woods:—

"The other day I took a heavy boot to a shoemaker, or *mender*, to be repaired before I set forth on a new expedition, of whom I was told a capital anecdote. An English emigrant had settled down in a remote part of the forest, where he cleared a little space about him and built a log hut. He had been there but a year or two, when one day as he was absent in the woods with his eldest daughter, his hut took fire and was burned down. His wife was sick but she managed to crawl out, taking the straw bed on which she lay with her. At evening the husband returned to find his house in ruins. It was a winter night and the snow lay deep on the ground. Calling aloud, he heard a faint voice reply, and going in the direction from which it came, found his wife stretched on the bed in the snow. Getting together a few boards, left from the conflagration, he made a shelter over her. That night she was safely delivered of a child which survived and is now living. But under the exposure and excitement together, the husband took a violent cold, which having fastened on his lungs, and being resisted by no medical treatment whatever, terminated in the consumption. He however, reared another hut, and during the summer a young settler came in and purchased a tract near by him. He being the only family within a long distance, this backwoodsman often passed the evening in their society. It was not long before he discovered that his neighbor could not long survive, for the most ignorant in this region knew all the symptoms of pulmonary disease which carries off three fourths of those who die. Accompanying this conclusion came naturally the reflection what would become of the wife; and as she was good-looking and industrious he thought he could not do better than to marry her himself. Acting under this consideration, he mentioned the matter to her, remarking that her husband could not live long, and asking if she would marry him after he was dead?

She replied that she had no objections at all if "*her husband was willing!*" He said he had no doubt on that point, and he would speak to him about it. He did so, and the husband unhesitatingly gave his consent, adding that he was glad she would be so well provided for after his death. So when winter approached, the young settler would come and "court" the prospective widow, while the dying husband lay and coughed on the bed in the corner.

Now there was not much sentiment in this, I grant, but there was a vast deal of philosophy. It was rather cool on her part, to be sure, but vastly sensible on his. What could his wife and children do all alone there in the woods, without a protector? The toughest part of the proceeding, and that which no doubt tested the backwoodsman's philosophy the severest, was the *courtship*. To lie gasping for breath in one part of the room, and see the young, athletic and healthy backwoodsman and his wife sitting together by the fire, and know that after a few more painful weeks, he would occupy that place permanently, and yet bear it all patiently, required a good deal of stamina. Especially must the reflection that they were both probably very anxious to have him take his departure, have been rather a bitter pill to swallow. I go into all these little particulars you know to show the character of my hero to the best advantage—*the heroine speaks for herself.*—These two interesting personages were my shoemaker and his wife."

The Oldest Inhabitant Dead.—A writer in the Savannah Republican mentions the death on the 29th of March, of Mrs. Lourania Thrower, at her residence on the Ogechee, who was *at least* one hundred and thirty three years of age. At a census taken in 1825, her age was put down at 110, and some accounts made her 137 at the time of her death. She had seven children before the revolution; her youngest living child is between 70 and 80; she has great-grand-children 30 years old, and a number of great-great-grandchildren living in Florida. Her sight failed her for a while, but returned about 20 years ago, so that she could thread a fine needle, or read the finest print. Her faculties remained almost unimpaired till her death. She had been a member of the Baptist Church for more than a hundred years.

Widow Elizabeth Griendell, aged 104 years, 3 months, died at Goshen, N. H. on the 22d ult. She leaves a descendant of the fifth generation.

The Mexican Minister of War in his late report to his Government states the number of Mexican women and children annually captured and carried off by the hostile Indians to be upwards of six hundred. It is the practice of the savages to murder the men and hold the women as captives.

The parent who would train up a child in the way he should go, must go in the way in which he would train up the child."

Mr. Calhoun's Reply.—The Pendleton Messenger of Friday, says: "We are prevented, by circumstances beyond our control, from publishing this address this week. It will appear in our next. We regard this document as a triumphant vindication of himself from the charges made against him by Col. Benton, and as a complete exposure of the base motives which actuated Col. Benton in first deserting and then maligning his own section of the Union."

A New York letter says—

One of the incidents of the evening was the arrest of a young married lady, say of eighteen years, who was discovered perambulating the streets in the apparel of a man. As soon as her sex was discovered, she was arrested and conveyed to the Tombs; and on expressing sorrow and repentance for what she had done, was discharged with the caution to sin no more in that way. If the magistrate wished to push the matter, the man-woman might have been sent to the penitentiary, but he did not desire to do so.

A vile Estate.—The Boston Courier gives a brief description of an itemizing visit to one of the Five Points localities in that city—a horrid resort of degraded women and brutal men—in the course of which the writer mentions a wooden three-story house, usually inhabited by from fifty to sixty families, the yearly income of which, to the owner, is estimated at $1000, though the original cost of the whole concern was only $300. It was in this building that the colored man, Goode, committed the murder for which he was recently hanged.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

The first white child born in North America was Virginia, daughter of Annania and Eleanor Dare, and grand-daughter of Governor John White. She was born on the 18th of August, 1597, in Roanoke, in North Carolina. Her parents were of the expedition sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh in that year. There is no record of her history save that of her birth.

The first Minister who preached the Gospel in North America was Robert Hunt, of the Church of England, an exemplary man, who came out in the same company with Captain John Smith, in the year 1607. He was much esteemed as a man of peace, and was in many ways useful to the colony. There is no record of his death, or of his return to England; he died at Jamestown. He had a good library, which was burnt, with all his other property, in the burning of Jamestown, the next winter after he came out.

The first females who came to Virginia proper were Mrs. Forrest and her maid Anne Burns, in the expedition of Newport, 1608. The first marriage in Virginia was in the same year—John Laydon to Anne Burns. The ceremony was probably by the same 'good master Hunt.'

The first intermarriage between the whites and Indians was John Rolfe to Pocahontas, in April, 1613. Pocahontas was also the first of the Virginia Indians that embraced christianity and was baptised.

The first Legislative Assembly in Virginia met in July, 1619, at the summons of Governor George Yeardley. One month later negroes were first brought into the colony by a Dutch man-of-war.

The first periodical in North America was the Boston News Letter, which made its appearance in August, 1705. The first in the Old Dominion was the Virginia Gazette, published at Williamsburg by William Parks, weekly, at seven shillings. It appeared in 1736, and was long the only paper published in the colony. Slavery preceded the periodical press 117 years.

The Blue Ridge was first crossed by whites in the year 1714.

The first iron furnace erected in North America was by Governor Spottswood, in 1730, in Spottsylvania county, Va.

HINTS TO LADIES.

If you dance well—dance but seldom.
If you dance ill—never dance at all.
If you sing well—make no puerile excuses.

If you sing indifferently, hesitate not a moment when you are asked, for few persons are competent judges of singing, but every one is sensible of a desire to please.

If in a conversation you think a person wrong, rather hint a difference of opinion, than offer a contradiction.

It is always in your power to make a friend by smiles: what folly to make enemies by frowns.

When you have an opportunity to praise, do it with all your heart.

When you are forced to blame, do it with reluctance.

If you are envious with another woman, never show it but by allowing her every good quality and perfection, except those which she really possesses.

If you wish to let the world know you are in love with a particular man, treat him with formality, and every one else with ease and freedom.

If you are disposed to be pettish or insolent, it is better to exercise your ill-humor on your dog, your cat, or servant, than on your friend.

If you would preserve beauty, rise early.

If you would preserve esteem, be gentle.

If you would obtain power, be condescending.

Etiquette.—When passing a dwelling, as a general rule, it is not polite to look into the window; but when a pretty woman is sitting by it, for the ostensible purpose of being looked at, you may be considered uncivil and ungenerous if you do not cast in an admiring glance. So says an exchange.

"The New Zealanders," says Blackwood, "being civilized have become dyspeptic! They eat more, fight less, and die faster."

They debate strange questions down east. The last was: "What is the difference between the Bridge of Sighs and the size of a bridge?" The next is to be: "The difference between a fac simile and a sick family."—*Noah.*

Are you in trouble? Don't tell it to every person you meet. Not one in a hundred will sympathise with you. Some may speak a word of comfort, or turn away and ridicule you, but precious few will laugh less freely, or engage with less earnestness in the business of life. Troubles in nine cases out of ten, are like threatening clouds, which soon vanish.

COMMUNICATION.

Celebration of the 73d Anniversary of American Independence, at Elizabethtown, Bladen County.

This great festive and national holiday presented a new and very imposing spectacle to the citizens of Bladen, for recent it is indeed that our brethren in this county have devoted this great day of universal joy to the celebration of the deeds and acts of our illustrious sires and the prosperity of our happy Republic. And for this spirit of celebration, and giving our citizens an opportunity to express their heartfelt joy at the aspect which our United America teems upon other nations, we are mainly indebted to the "Sons of Temperance"—a Division of which Society has been prospering among us to the almost entire satisfaction of the members thereof. The first celebration we have ever had in Bladen, was on the 4th, twelve months ago, which was *entirely* got up by the Sons of Temperance—and as no notice has been taken of that celebration, it may not be out of place to state now, that the Declaration of Indepeudence was on that occasion read by Dr. Neill Graham, in a most beautiful and patriotic style, and the Oration delivered by Col. J. G. McDugald. After which a Temperance Address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. McCorqudale, which was indeed a fine production, interspered with many amusing anecdotes of the poor drunkard.

But to the last Fourth. The procession was formed at 11 o'clock A. M., under the charge of Clement G. Wright, Esq. as Chief Marshal, and Col. John G. McDugald and Mr. John A. McDowell, as Aids. The Sons of Temperance were marched to a grove, about which we will speak hereafter—suffice it now that the Ladies were there. At that place, which is in the upper part of the village, the procession was formed as follows:

Front—Band of Music.
2d. Sons of Temperance.
3d. Reader and Orator.
4th. Ministers of the Gospel.
5th. Ladies.
6th. Citizens and Strangers.

The procession was marched thence to the Methodist Church, where the exercises were commenced as usual, with prayer by the Rev'd Mr. Fleming.

Then the Declaration was read by Mr. George Montgomery White, in the most admirable tone we have ever heard. After which the Oration was delivered by John A. Richardson, Esq.

The Oration was a patriotic address, treating in the outset of the hardships and struggles of the American ancestry, and then at considerable length upon the healthfulness and safety of our institutions, the prosperity of our age and Republic, and concluding in most eloquent and appropriate language upon the character and valor of the Americans, as truly demonstrated in the late Mexican War. The address was beautiful in style, and its delivery wholly unobjectionable, and should it ever be published, it will well pay the reader for his time in its perusal;—and we are pleased to say that it has reflected much credit and honor upon Mr. Richardson.

After the Oration, a Temperance Address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Fleming, which was done in good order and taste.

The whole exercise, which was a large one, then repaired to the Grove above hinted at, where was set *as* fine a Dinner *as* it has been our good fortune to partake of *in many a day.*

The Ladies prepared it as a part of their Fair, which was held on the same evening, for the purpose of procuring money to build a Methodist Church at this place. The Dinner was eaten, the afternoon spent variously, and at candle light the doors to the Fair were opened, and to describe the aspect that there presented itself is utterly impossible with me. I have no language to give it justice, because *bright eyes* were there, and it requires something bright to be said of them. We can boast of the beauty of the Ladies, at least; we had some from Fayetteville and Wilmington, and together with our own, composed one of the most beautiful assemblages of Ladies we have ever had the happiness to behold. Their contributions were very similar to themselves in point of beauty, neatness, and taste of execution.

It was amusing, indeed, to see how much of the merchant the Ladies exhibited in the sale of their articles, which they never failed to make; no matter what the article, nor what the price, it was all fair. The amount of money collected by the Ladies was upwards of $400, and sold very nearly all of their goods. So much for the Ladies, in a good cause.

We regret very much to state that nothing was collected for the contemplated Monument at Washington; indeed no attempt was made, as we did not wish to interfere with the Fair. We are happy though to state, that every thing passed off very pleasantly; all business of every kind was suspended in the village during the day, not even was there any *liquor* sold, but every individual seemed disposed to contribute all in his power that would add to the occasion in any way creditable, and likewise to the happiness of his friends. And long may this spirit prevail among us,—long may we appreciate the noble blessing we endeavor to remember,—ever may we devote this day to festivity and exultation—ever may we prize our station and maintain our character,—and ever may we protect our Union and defend our Constitution as long as the sun pours his rays upon the b'o ed-fought plains of independent and peaceful America. ALLEGHANY.

THE COMMUNICATOR ON A PERMANENT BASIS.

We have received letters from several of our friends at a distance, asking for information respecting our prospect of success in the publication of our paper. In answer to these inquiries, we have the pleasure to inform our friends and readers generally, that the pecuniary difficulties under which we have been laboring for some time, are now removed, and our subscription list has been considerably augmented of late; and as a further evidence of the flattering prospect before us, a gentleman in this place, aware of the fact, is anxious, at any moment, to pay a large amount in cash for our establishment. But we are not disposed to make a surrender, *now or ever.* We deserted not our post in less prosperous days—of course it would be complete folly for us to do so in the midst of such encouraging circumstances.

In the course of a month, we intend to make such improvements in the appearance of our paper, as to render it inferior to none in its mechanical execution.—*Communicator.*

Plank Road.—We understand that the Committee, to which the subject was referred by the Commissioners of Main Roads, have agreed to recommend to the Board to construct a Plank Road in Meeting street, commencing at Boundary, so soon as the necessary timber can be procured.—*Charleston Mercury.*

☞ We are requested to announce JOHN McLAURIN as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland, at the coming Election.

July 16. 76-2w

1,270,000 FEET OF LUMBER WANTED.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received, at the office of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Co., until the 6th day of August next, for Lumber to be delivered on the line of said Road, from Fayetteville to Lower Little River, at Murchison's Factory—the Lumber to be good sound pine, free from horizontal shakes—square edged, showing all heart on one side—to be 8 feet long, 3 inches thick, and at least 8 inches wide. The Lumber to be delivered between the Station Stakes, to be set at the distance of one hundred feet apart—2,400 feet to be delivered between each two Stakes. The Stakes will be numbered, and all information with regard to the points and time of delivery can be ascertained of the Engineer, at the Office of the Company.

F. COOPER, Engineer
of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Co.
July 16, 1849. 76tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber on the 14th inst., a GRAY MARE, seven years old, short rump, ordinary size, and somewhat flea bitten; no other marks recollected. Any person returning her to me will be liberally rewarded, and any information in relation to said mare will be thankfully received. J. D. McCALLUM.

6 miles North East of Fayetteville, } 76
July 16, 1849.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1849.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE—MEETING OF THE NAVIGATION AND PLANK ROAD COMPANIES—PUBLIC DINNER.—The last week in this place was one of much interest and pleasurable excitement. On Tuesday afternoon, His Excellency Gov. Manly, with Dr. Frederick J. Hill, one of his Associates on the Board of Internal Improvements, Dr. McClenahan, President, and Thomas Hill, Esq. and Col. A. S. McNeill, Directors, of the Cape Fear and Deep River Company, with other strangers, arrived here. According to time-honored custom, which has never permitted the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of the State to visit us without due honors from the Military, our two handsome uniform companies met him beyond the limits of the town, and, with a considerable number of citizens, on horseback and in carriages, escorted him to lodgings provided for him at the Fayetteville Hotel. Here he was welcomed, as the Guest of the Town, in a few appropriate remarks by A. A. McKethan, Esq., Magistrate of Police *pro tem.* The Governor responded in a very happy and handsome Address, in acknowledgment of the unexpected compliments which had been paid him; of his deep interest in the cause of Internal Improvements, which was the occasion of his present visit; of the reminiscences of his early life, which gave Fayetteville and its interests a powerful claim upon his regards; and of his hopes that she is now on the high road to prosperity and honor. He paid a deserved compliment to the military of the town; and especially to the Independent Company, (now closing the 55th year of its existence.) This address was received with hearty cheers.

The Guests were then conducted to the Parlor of the Hotel, where refreshments had been bountifully provided for them and the throng who called to pay their respects to the Executive. This over, the Independent Company, Maj. McLean, paraded in front of the Hotel, and performed various evolutions with that skill for which the Company has long been distinguished.

On Wednesday, a meeting of the Cape Fear Navigation Company was held, in which the Governor represented the State's interest. The only proposition of any importance, was one to surrender to the new Cape Fear and Deep River Company, all the chartered rights of the Navigation Company to the River above this place. And we are happy to state that this was agreed to with entire unanimity. So that the friends of the Deep River Improvement will have no impediment thrown in their way by those who had a prior right to the river above this, but were indisposed to avail themselves of that right. There was no disposition to play the "dog in the manger." And here we may remark, that Dr. McClenahan, the respected President of the Deep River Company, took a subsequent occasion publicly to acknowledge the friendly feeling, which, contrary to all his previous impressions, was shown by this and various other manifestations of public sentiment to exist in this place towards the work which he has in charge. He announced his determination to go home and do what in him lay to disabuse the minds of those whom he represented of an error which they and he had been led into. We rejoice at this; for we know well, that, whatever diversity of opinion may exist as to the feasibility of the improvement, or its cost, or its effects upon the trade of this place—(and upon all these points intelligent gentlemen differ,)—there has been no obstacle thrown in its way; and but for the pre-engagement of the means of our citizens in a work peculiarly their own, some of them would have lent a helping hand to the Deep River enterprize.

During the afternoon of Wednesday, the Governor and other gentlemen named, escorted by a number of our citizens, paid a visit to the United States Arsenal on Haymount, where the prescribed salute on such occasions of 15 guns was fired, and the visiters were shown through the extensive and handsome buildings and grounds of the establishment, and finally entertained by the Commandant, Capt. Bradford, with that hospitality which he so well knows how to dispense.

During Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning, a number of gentlemen, from Moore, Chatham, Randolph and Davidson counties, arrived in town to attend the Plank Road meeting—thus manifesting their deep and patriotic interest in that work.

On Thursday morning, the Company met, the State represented by the Governor and Dr. Hill, constituting a majority of the Board of Internal Improvements; and all the individual stock except 89 shares being represented. The Hon. Robert Strange was called to the Chair, and Messrs. John M. Rose and Jas. Banks appointed Secretaries.

A verbal report, of some length, and much interest, was made by the President of the Company, E. L. Winslow, Esq., detailing the result of his observations during the reconnoissance of the several routes made by himself and the Engineer, Mr. Cooper.

The Report of Mr. Cooper not being fully ready for presentation, eloquent speeches were delivered on the general subject and in favor of particular routes, by Messrs. Foster and Thomas, of Davidson, Hill of Randolph, and others.

The Report was presented during the afternoon. It furnished a minute view of the face of the country on the several routes; the result of which was that the Watson's Bridge route was shorter by about 6 miles, and more level; and though both that and the Carthage route were entirely practicable, the latter would probably cost about $15,000 more than the former. The Report recommended a location of a distance of 22 miles only, at present, to a point called Round Hill,—a point supposed to be common to both the routes;—and to leave the remainder of the route to be fixed after the entire subscription to the capital stock shall have been made absolute, and after a more perfect Survey shall have been made.

A long and animated debate arose on this Report, in which A. R. Kelly and Col. Person of Moore, Messrs. Thomas and Foster of Davidson, Gov. Manly, Dr. Hill, Mr. Makepeace of Randolph, and others, participated.

At 6 o'clock the meeting adjourned to attend a Public Dinner, which had been provided by Mrs. Brown at the Fayetteville Hotel, as a compliment by the citizens to the Governor, the Board of Internal Improvements, and the many other respected visiters whom the occasion had drawn together. About 120 gentlemen sat down to the bountiful repast—S. W. Tillinghast, Esq. presiding, assisted by Maj. D. G. McRae, Maj. J. H. Cook, and J. G. Shepherd, Esq.

After the removal of the cloth, a few regular and many volunteer toasts were drunk, and short speeches delivered by the Governor, Dr. Hill, Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Col. Person, Mr. Foster, Mr. Thomas, Dr. McClenahan, and others. The company dispersed in good season, good humor, and good condition.

On Friday, the whole day was devoted to discussion, and to the tedious process of voting by stock on the various propositions which were submitted. The discussion not only brought forward again all those who had spoken on the previous day, but also Messrs. Dobbin, Strange, McDiarmid, W. Winslow, J. Winslow, Worth of Randolph, Cooper, J. H. Hall, and others.

We do not remember with sufficient distinctness to repeat them, the various propositions.—Suffice it to say, that finally, on the motion of Judge Strange, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the President and Directors be instructed to lay out immediately the Road from Fayetteville by Murchison's Factory, from thence to Carthage, from thence by or near Asheborough to Johnsonville, and from thence by or near Fair Grove by Lexington to Salisbury. Provided, the sum of $80,000 of individual subscription on that route be completed, and upon a survey it shall be found practicable.

On a preliminary question on this resolution, the vote was 1153 to 582. Of the majority the State gave 800 votes and individuals 382 votes. The minority consisted of course of individual votes.

After this decisive expression of opinion, Mr. Dobbin and others who had voted in the minority, expressed their determination to withdraw their opposition, and to unite with the majority in the furtherance of the great work. And accordingly, when the final vote was taken, no voice was raised in the negative.

May we not hope, that the spirit of Mr. Dobbin, so worthy of imitation, will be responded to by all, especially in this community, who are interested in the success of the enterprize, and in the prosperity of this town and of the State? Let us present a united and a determined front. If some have failed to secure that which they most desired, they have yet secured something—much—which may advance the public good.

DEATH OF MRS. MADISON.

The Washington Union of Friday morning last announces the death of this venerable lady, the relict of ex-President Madison. She died at 10 o'clock on Thursday night, after an illness of six days.

Mrs. Madison was a native of Guilford County, North Carolina. Her maiden name was Dolly Paine. Her parents were Friends. She married first, a Lawyer of Philadelphia named Todd, by whom she had children. After the death of her husband she kept a Congressional Boarding House in that city until she married Mr. Madison, who was then a distinguished member of Congress. As mistress of the White House, she was regarded as the "first Lady in the land," not only in station, but for the brilliant qualities and feminine virtues which she possessed in a rare degree. She has for many years past been one of the greatest ornaments of the society of Washington.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.—We have nothing positive as to Gen. Dockery's course; but hear verbally that, in accordance with the action of his friends in the Convention, he withdrew from the canvass. Mr. Deberry immediately took the field, attending Anson Court last week. The following is his letter of acceptance:

MONTGOMERY, July 6, 1849.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 4th inst., informing me that a Convention of the Whigs held on that day, at Albemarle, to select a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States, had nominated me for that purpose, was received on yesterday.

Having for some few years been withdrawn from public life, I had no expectation, and certainly no desire to be engaged in it again. The circumstances, however, under which this nomination has been made (in my judgment) seem to require my acceptance.

It will be my purpose to sustain, to the utmost of my ability, whether successfully or otherwise, the great and leading principles of the Whig party,—with which I believe the prosperity of our country is identified.

I avail myself of this occasion to express to you, and through you to the members of the Convention, my grateful acknowledgments for their confidence and the kindness with which it has been expressed.

Respectfully,
E. DEBERRY.

To Messrs. Thos. Pemberton, D. C. McIntyre, C. Melchior, A. Myers, A. R. Kelly, M. Cuthbertson, Andrew Hoyle, Wm. Johnston, and R. Kendall, Committee.

The Whig press, as might be expected, express high gratification at the result of the Convention. The Raleigh Times adds,—

It is a subject of congratulation that we are not to lose a member by division among our friends. Yet it is worthy of passing remark, the rapacity and atrocity (we may as well call it) of Locofocoism, as exhibited in this District. In our District and in the Wilmington District (both strongly Democratic) there are two Democrats running for Congress. That party is entitled to the representation, and no Whig interferes. But in the Third, an overwhelmingly strong Whig District, clearly entitled to a Whig Representative, we find a Locofoco poor-spirited enough to attempt to run in between a division, merely to represent a small minority! and yet he belongs to a party which calls itself Democratic, or Republican! It is Red Republican Locofocoism, and nothing else!

Having founded some remarks in our last upon an assertion of the North Carolinian that Mr. Reid had once "left the Whig party," we feel bound to say, that Mr. Reid has published a handbill, saying that the Carolinian's "charge is false and unfounded." This handbill was issued, as we learn, at the Carolinian office on the 12th. It contains other matters with which we have nothing to do. The Carolinian of Saturday does not publish it, but does publish a reply from Mr. Ashe. Such is Locofoco justice! It is exactly such as they all mete out to Whigs, and now they are giving to Mr. Reid a taste of his own physic.

We have no motive to publish either; but if we published one we would certainly publish both.

RISE OF COTTON.—Cotton was selling in Charleston last week at 7 to 9 cents; strictly fair 9¼ to 10.

THE CHOLERA.—The disease has increased since our last in most of the Northern and Western cities.

At New York, on Tuesday last, 111 cases 44 deaths. On Wednesday, 85 cases, 37 deaths. Thursday 116 cases, 30 deaths. Friday, 80 cases, 38 deaths. Saturday, 123 cases, 51 deaths.

At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, 85 cases, 37 deaths. Wednesday, 83 cases, 32 deaths. Thursday, 80 cases, 26 deaths. Friday, 81 cases, 30 dths

At St. Louis, on the 9th, 101 deaths. On the 10th, 150 deaths by cholera, and 40 by other diseases. On the 13th, 200 interments.

At Cincinnati, on 11th, 76 deaths by cholera, 50 by other diseases. 12th, 159 deaths,—117 by cholera. 13th, 154 deaths—112 by cholera.

At Nashville, 10 deaths on the 3d and 4th.

At Richmond, Va. on the 10th, 17 cases, 6 deaths.

At Norfolk, week ending the 10th, 18 deaths.

At Boston, Brooklyn, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Pittsburg, Louisville, Lexington, &c. a few cases and deaths occur daily. The disease has appeared on the Savannah river, a few miles from the city of Savannah.

It has been said that a few cases occurred some weeks ago at Saratoga; but all the practicing Physicians of the village, seven in number, unite in a certificate dated the 9th inst., that in a population of 4000, only a solitary death had occurred for two weeks, and that was by puerperal fever. The arrivals at the six principal Hotels on the 10th were 125.

At New Orleans, 92 interments only during a week, of which 16 were by Cholera. The city was unusually healthy, and great pains had been taken to keep it so.

The cholera has broken out in the Ohio Penitentiary and 80 convicts have died.

We return thanks to the publisher, Mr. Wesley Whitaker, for a copy of the Journals of the Senate and House of Commons of our last Legislature.

"A Friend of Justice" is entirely too personal for publication.

A RIGHTEOUS REMOVAL.—Among the persons lately removed from a clerkship in the Post Office Department at Washington, was a certain M. J. Montgomery, a son, as we learn, of the late Dr. Wm. Montgomery, who formerly represented the Orange District in this State in Congress. He has been, it is said, the notorious Washington correspondent of the Raleigh Standard, "Halifax." Of the character of the man, and the propriety of his removal, there can be but one opinion, we think, among all decent men, of all parties, who will read the subjoined vulgar letter which Montgomery published in the Washington Union. No more conclusive justification of Mr. Collamer could be furnished, by himself or any one else, than Montgomery has thus furnished:—

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL.

Rampant Impertinence.—We are pretty well accustomed, fortunately, in this country, to the ebullition of political insolence; the rankest abuse of men in high station, who cannot of course reply, or take any notice of the scandal, is familiar to us as "household words;" the impunity, which would serve as the most effectual check with honorable men, seeming to operate only as a stimulus upon dealers in this filthy sort of ware. But we must say that in all our experience, covering now a considerable number of years, and not a few political changes, we have never known such disgusting exhibitions of Billingsgate as have been induced by the recent transfer of power from the Democratic to the Whig party of the Union, and are almost daily to be seen in the columns of the ex-official paper at Washington, edited by the Nestor of Virginia chivalry. There is not a displaced office-holder so mean, so intemperate of tongue, so apt to dabble in blackguardism, whose visitation of abuse upon the servants of the people, no matter how worthy of respect their station, is not welcome to the columns of the Union, provided only it be strongly enough spiced with insolence, rabid enough in the virulence of its rancor. To be an adept in vulgar and foul-mouthed vituperation is a sure passport to the editorial favor of the "venerable" gentleman whose sole vocation in life at present is to throw mud upon the various members of the Government.

As a specimen we copy from the Union of last Sunday a letter written by a displaced subordinate in the Post Office Department; a fellow whose ready aptitude for impertinence and vast opinion of his own importance clearly show that his dismissal from office was a good deed of the very first quality, altogether without reference to his political demerits:—

WASHINGTON, July 4th, 1849.

SIR: I received your note of Saturday, the 30th ult., of which the following is a copy:

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, June 30, 1849.

"SIR: Your services as clerk in this department will not be required after this day.

"Respectfully, your humble servant,
"J. COLLAMER,
Postmaster General.

"M. J. MONTGOMERY, Esq., Washington City, D. C."

Inasmuch as you did not consult me as to whether such a note would be acceptable to me or not, I shall offer no apology for writing and publishing this as my reply to your voluntary epistle. And, before I conclude, I may tell you some plain, historical truths.

If I had any reason for believing that General Taylor was President *in fact*, as he is *in law*, I would have replied to you through him, and reminded him that whilst his name was before the country for the presidency, he declared, in his numerous letters, "that he would not be the candidate of any of the political parties, which unhappily divide the country;" that "he had no enemies to punish, nor friends to reward;" that "if he ever occupied the presidential chair, it must be by the unbiassed suffrages of the people irrespective of party," &c., &c.

But knowing that the General is only about an eighth part of the executive government, and the least to be relied upon of any, (he being the only small boy about the house,) and knowing that he could not restore me if he would, I must content myself for the present with telling you that your declaration, "that my services will not be required after 30th June, '49," may not prove so unalterable as the "laws of the Medes and Persians;" that in the course of events it may yet so happen that "my services may be required" here "from and after" the 5th March, 1853. Moreover, I would inform you that I have been retained much longer than the democracy will retain you about the time, for I doubt not you will scarcely be honored either by a dismissal or resignation; but smarting under the stings of an awakened conscience, (when too late, however,) and fearing the execrations of an indignant and outraged people—like your friend and ally, Louis Philippe—you will be found "fleeing the wrath to come," disguised in a green (not blue) pea-jacket, with a copy of "Gout's resolution" as a passport, and a Mexican hat and spur, (by the way, you may get the two latter articles of your outfit in the Patent Office, unless your friend, "Butcher Ewing," shall assert a prior claim, he being the head of the Home Department,) taking it "privately" back to the land of onions, puritanism, anti-slavery, and Hartford Convention federalism, where you will be permitted to dwindle into that insignificance to which your imbecile and puny administration of the Post Office Department will so surely consign you.

I also inform you that I am a Taylor man proper, and was so during the canvass, (although I voted for Cass and Butler,) but only so far as this: that the General has all the while contended that he was totally incompetent to the discharge of the duties of the presidential office; and if proof were necessary, I could adduce it, that I have uniformly entertained and expressed the same opinion both before and since the election last November; and I am almost sure that my agreeing so fully with the General was "cause" of my removal, because it is well known that a pledge of support from the General is considered a sure precursor of defeat whenever the applicant's case comes before the *octemviri* for decision.

I will also remind General T. that the patriotic people of our country will yet place a proper estimate upon him who, whilst his flatterers extol him for the kindness and generosity of his character, did undeniably exhibit more kindness, more generosity, and more forbearance towards Ampudia and army of Mexicans and negroes taken captive at Monterey than he has, since he became President, shown to thousands of his own countrymen, whose only sin in his estimation no doubt, is, that they are democrats, who sustained, with strong arms and stout hearts, their country's cause at home and in Mexico, whilst the minions who now besiege the White House and infest the executive departments, and who are the "especial favorites at court," were voting against supplies of men and money, and endeavoring to bring disgrace on the American army, and to starve General Taylor out of Mexico.

The Union contains a "recommendation" from Gen. Taylor appointing the first Friday in August as a day of "fasting, humiliation, and prayer" throughout the United States. Now, I do "earnestly recommend" that you and your honest debt-paying Second Assistant decapitate as many postmasters as possible by that aforesaid "first Friday," so that you and he may take the time on that day to humble yourselves, and implore forgiveness of your manifold transgressions, in NOT STAYING AWAY on the 30th June ultimo, when the "Public departments were ordered to be closed, and all business therein suspended for that day," in testimony of respect for the memory of the late ex-President James K. Polk; but were both shut up in the department, *as I have good reason to believe*, with a few liege subordinates, employed in the agreeable and pious duty of removing postmasters. On the said "first Friday" it is meet that "Jacob the Faithful" and Fitz Henry, the character who left his native town about the darkest hour of the twenty-four—in other words, the "puritan and the swift leg"—should be chief mourners on an occasion so solemn.

Finally, I intend to assist in your punishment, if life and health permit, for proclaiming that you only remove officers for being partizans; when we all know that you have filled our places with the most unscrupulous and embittered partisans of the whig and abolition schools, and in some cases with characters who have not competency to write a pass for one of my slaves to travel to Iowa after hogs during a closely contested election.

Yours in constitutional bonds and national independence.

M. J. MONTGOMERY,
Late of the Post Office Department.

TO JACOB COLLAMER, Esq., the last 8th but one of the cabinet of the "Second Washington," present.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first No. of the "Buncombe Dollar News," a small but neat paper published at Asheville, in the "State of Buncombe," by Thos. W. Atkin, Esq. at the very low price of $1 a year in advance.

The Smithfield *Telegraph* has been changed to the Goldsboro' *Telegraph*, and is now issued at Goldsboro', in Wayne county.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

HIRAM W. HUSTED, of North Carolina, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of North Carolina, vice William H. Haigh, who declines the office.

Washington and New Orleans Telegraphic Company.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held at Washington City, the following gentlemen were elected Officers for the ensuing year:

ELAM ALEXANDER, of Macon, Ga., President.

AMOS KENDALL, of Washington, Treasurer.

HENRY L. JEWETT, of Macon, Ga., Secretary.

Directors.—B. B. French, for Washington, D. C.; Jas. B. Thom, Fredericksburg, Virginia; Chas. F. Osborne, Richmond, Virginia; Benjamin Jones, Petersburg, Va.; R. Smith, Raleigh, N. C.; S. W. Tillinghast, Fayetteville, N. C.; J. M. Desaussure, Camden, S. C.; Edward Sill, Columbia, S. C.; S. Mowry, Jr., F. C. Matthiessen, Charleston, S. C.; Artemas Gould, Augusta, Ga.; R. R. Cuyler, Savannah, Ga.; Robert Collins, Macon, Ga.; Charles T. Pollard, Montgomery, Ala.; James E. Craig, Cohawba, Ala.; Alexander Stoddard, Mobile, Ala.; Edward G. Hyde, New Orleans, La.; [vacancy,] ditto.

Trustees.—B. B. French, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Seaton, ditto; James Adams, ditto.

Having observed in the "Union" an attack upon the Secretary of State about his instructions to Mr. Bancroft on the subject of our Navigation Laws, we took the liberty to inquire of the Secretary what instructions he had given to Mr. Bancroft on that subject. The reply we have received is what we expected. The Secretary has not written a line on the subject! How much lower will the "Union" have to descend before it gets to the bottom?—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Western Turnpike.—It affords us pleasure to state, that Governor Manly has engaged the services of Major S. M. Fox, an engineer of distinguished merit, to survey and locate the Turnpike Road from Salisbury to the Georgia line.

The Engineer and Commissioners will meet in Salisbury in a few weeks, and make the necessary reconnoisances, preparatory to the commencement of the work.—*Raleigh Register.*

Another Burst of South Carolinaism.—While the people of other States were generally rejoicing in the Union, on the 4th instant, our unhappy friends in South Carolina were drinking confusion to it.—Instead of listening to the Declaration of Independence, they read, at Orangeburg, the famous "address of the Southern members of Congress," and their orators declaimed upon fraternal wrongs. Among a series of toasts, were some declaring that "the Constitution has been rendered to the South an instrument of oppression and a curse;" that "the Union, as now corrupted, is not worth preserving;" that the Southern address is the first step towards a second "Declaration of Independence;" and as to the separation of the Union, "the sooner the better for the South."

Baltimore Sun.

St. Louis.—It is indeed, painful in the extreme to peruse the harrowing details of the Cholera's doings with which every mail from St. Louis comes freighted. The deaths, there, according to the latest telegraph despatch average 150 a day,—in a population of not more than 50,000. To show the rapid progress of the pestilence since it first broke out we subjoin the following table from the latest Republican come to hand:

	Deaths.	By Cholera.
For the week ending May 7,	135	
" " " 14,	273	
" " " 21,	192	
" " " 28,	186	
" " " June 4,	141	75.
" " " 11,	283	191.
" " " 18,	510	416.
" " " 25,	763	589.
" " " July 2,	951	739.
" " " 9,*	784	678.
Total in 10 weeks,	4321	2688.

*Incomplete.

This, in a population not exceeding 50,000, is indeed a terrible mortality; and has seldom been equalled in any country. From two-thirds to three-quarters of the deaths were by Cholera; 2422 by that disease having occurred in the short space of four weeks. If New Yorkers would comprehend the extent of the mortality, let them imagine 35,000 deaths in their own city in ten weeks, or 25,000 in four weeks, or 1,000 a day! This would be in the same proportion as the recent mortality in St. Louis.

A merchant of St. Louis thinks that the actual mortality in that city has been considerably greater than would appear from the published statements. He says that of the 17 cemeteries, only 13 have made any reports. Also, that many of the old French residents have private burial places, the interments in which are not included in the published statements.

N. Y. Express.

Plank Roads.—The Charleston *Mercury* says: "We are glad to perceive, by a notice in another column, that an application will be made at the next session of the Legislature for a charter of incorporation to construct a Plank Road from Graniteville to Edgefield C. H. or some point on the Greenville Rail-Road."

Postscript.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Niagara brings Liverpool dates to the 30th.

The French had captured the outer walls of Rome, and had the city completely at their mercy. Gen Oudinot had made a proposition to save the city from destruction, which it was thought the Romans would accept.

Cotton had advanced ⅛ to ¼ with extensive sales.—Fair Uplands 4⅞. The rise was owing to accounts of the bad prospect of the present crop in the U. States.

U. S. 6 per cent stock 109 to 109¼.

The French were engaged in suppressing the Clubs and the Liberty of the Press. The law proposed on the latter subject is nearly the same as that of Louis Phillipe.

The Austrians had captured Ancona after a desperate resistance, and the bombardment of Venice was suspended in consequence of proffers of capitulation.

Chapman Johnson, an eminent Lawyer of Richmond, died on Thursday last, aged 71.

Keene, but not Keen.—Dr. Keene, of Rockingham, has come out as a candidate for Congress, in opposition to the Hon. Augustin H. Shepperd.

MARRIED,

In St. Paul's church, Baltimore, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, Hon. JOHN HILLYARD CAMERON, Queen's Counsel, and M. P. of The Meadows, Toronto, Canada, to ELLEN MADELINE DE BERNIERE, second daughter of Gen. Mallett of New York, and grand-daughter of the late Governor Fenner, of Rhode Island.

At the residence of Samuel Hight, in Montgomery county, on the 8th inst., by James W. McRae, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL HIGHT to Miss LUCY USSERY, all of said county.

In Madison County, Florida, near the Withlacootchee River, by the Rev. Robert Howsen, Master MEEKINS BARNETT, aged 16, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mrs. Anderson, aged 14 years.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 5th inst., of bilious fever, Mr. G. P. GRANT, of the firm of G. P. & R. H. Grant, in the 29th year of his age.

In Wilmington, on the 5th inst., of consumption, Mr. SILAS C. BEACH, aged 43 years.

In Wilmington, on the 9th inst., after a brief illness, Mrs. JANE McLAURIN, consort of Mr. Neill McLaurin, aged 52 years.

She was a meek and quiet woman, modest and unobtrusive in her manners and habits, but sincere and true-hearted. It may truly be said of her that she "looked well to the ways of her household," and that she "commanded her children and her household after her." For many years she had been a consistent and exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church, and though her death was unexpected, she could stay her heart with full confidence upon the rock of salvation.

Wil. Chronicle.

In Wilmington, on Thursday evening last, Mr. ALFRED BRYANT, Commission Merchant, of the firm of Barry, Bryant & Co. A letter from Wilmington says, "I have just returned from performing the last solemn duties to our deceased brother, Past Grand Alfred Bryant. The Lodge of this place has lost one of its most active, benevolent, and highly esteemed members; this town one of its most accomplished and active Merchants; and the community at large a valuable member. The funeral was the largest I have seen for a long time. All the shipping in Port have had their flags at half mast all day."

At his residence in Telfair county, on the 29th ult., ALEXANDER B. McRAE, Esq., in the 79th year of his age. He was born in Richmond county, N. C., but for the last forty years has resided in Georgia. He was hospitable and generous in his nature; a kind and indulgent parent, and in his intercourse with the world, he was strictly an honest man.—*Georgia Recorder.*

In Beaufort county, last week, W. W. HAYMAN, Esq. Mr. Hayman was one of the Representatives of Beaufort county in the last General Assembly of North Corolina, and had many warm friends.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 17.

Brandy, p'ch,	35 a 40	Lard,	6¼ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	28 a 30	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	6 a 7	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	7 a 7½	Oats,	30 a
Corn,	65 a	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4¼ a 4½	Salt, sack,	1 50 a 1 75
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	85 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	70 a 75
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 13 "

REMARKS.—Cotton 7 to 7½, none of consequence in market. Corn 65. Flour 4¼ to 4¾.—Bacon has declined and sells at 6 to 7.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 7½ to 8, market well supplied; prices without change. Corn 55 to 60, market well supplied. Fayetteville Flour scarce at 5 00 to 5 50. Lumber—Flooring Boards 7 75 to 8 50. Wide 5 00, Scantling 3 50. Timber—Mill 4 00 to 9 00. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 10 to 2 15. Virgin 2 50 to 2 75, Hard 1 07½ to 1 10. Spirits 25.

At Cheraw Cotton 6 to 7¼. Corn 50 to 56. Flour 5 00 to 5 50. Bacon 6 to 6½.

At New York, Cotton firm. Flour 5 06 to 5 25. Corn 54 to 58½.

At Charleston, Cotton 7 to 10. Flour 5½ to 5¾.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,664,844 bales, against 2,231,592 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

July 15.—Steamer Wm. B. Meares, with goods for W J McConnell, H Branson & Son, Lee & Walker, T McDaniel, W Hales, S Hales, W H Hardin, C Lutterloh, T S & C Lutterloh, L F Carr, T S Lutterloh.

July 15—Steamer Gov. Graham, with goods for sundry persons.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 4.—Schrs. Mary Powell from New York. Wave from Washington, N. C. 5.—Brig Clarissa from Boston; Schr. Julia from do. 6.—Schr. Harrison Price from New York. 8.—Brig Marshal from Matanzas; Schrs. Martha Ann from Shallotte, White Oak from Matanzas.

J. G. McDUGALD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Elizabethtown, N. C.,

HAVING recently obtained Licences to practice in all the Courts of the State, will attend regularly all the Courts held in the Counties of Bladen, Cumberland, Robeson, Columbus, New Hanover, and Sampson.

July 16, 1849. 76-3w

Wilmington Journal copy three times.

MILES COSTIN,

GENERAL AGENT
FOR THE SALE OF
All kinds of Country Produce:
Such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c.
Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

P. K. Dickinson,	O. G. Parsley,
E. P. Hall,

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849. 68-Y

Summer Millinery.

Mrs. HART is now receiving and opening her assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

Comprising Ribbons and Flowers of every quality; fashionable STRAW BONNETS, of various kinds. Also, Dress Caps, Lace Veils and Capes, Silk and colored Kid Gloves, with many other fancy articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to present style. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Store on Person street, two doors below Messrs' Pemberton.

April 9, 1849. 62tf

To Shippers of Goods and Produce upon the Cape Fear River.

THE Henrietta Steamboat Company, by Circular dated 13th Dec'r 1847, made known the Rates of Freights and the charges for Forwarding, as established by the former owners with the other Company on the Cape Fear,—also asserting that they would *Freight* or *Forward* as low as any other Company or Firm. Having information that other Companies have made private offers to particular houses (or firms) that have usually shipped by our Line, which is a reduction upon our former rates of Freight, we hereby inform our patrons and friends, and also all others disposed to favor us with their business, that the Company will make a deduction of 10 *per cent.* upon all freights from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Wilmington.

The receiving and forwarding in Wilmington to be *free of all Commissions.*

Shippers by our Line since the 1st Jan'y 1849, whose bills have been settled, will be entitled to the 10 per cent; and those unsettled will have that amount credited to their accounts upon the Company's books.

To all shippers upon the Cape Fear, the Henrietta Steamboat Company take pleasure in saying, they have *good Boats in good order*, and possess such facilities as will insure to those who patronise the Line a speedy transportation of all Goods and Produce committed to their care.

Goods intended for the Henrietta Co. should be plainly marked, and the Bills of Lading filled up —"To be delivered at the *Company's Wharf*, Wilmington, N. C."

GURDON DEMING, Pres't
Henrietta S. B. Co.

Fayetteville, May 20, 1849. 68tf

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,

OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

The Niagara Shower-Bath,

AN entirely new article for Shower-Bathing, with cold or warm water. A great and important improvement is made in this Shower-Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower Bath is adapted to—and most important of all, the Bath can be medicated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their case is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish, and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be adjusted to suit any height, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid, and the outside appearance is that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several medical gentlemen—others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Patentee.

EPHRAIM LARRABEE,
24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING.—*Read what Armstrong says:*

Do not omit, ye who would health secure,
The daily fresh ablution, that shall clear
The sluices of the skin; enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.
Still to be pure, even if it did not conduce
(As much as it does) to health, very greatly worth
Your daily pains: this adorns the rich;
The want of this is poverty's worst foe.
With this external virtue, age maintains
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loathsome.

Sept. 18, 1848. 34-Y

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845

SADDLERY.

A NEW Stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Whips, Collars, &c.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan. 24, 1849. 52-tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

JUST received, and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Feb. 6, 1849. 53-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
30 dz. Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
50 sides light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Coppers, Putty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Comprising the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Camlet Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet; Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

10 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting.
15 Hearth Rugs. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.

Nov. 18, 1848. 42-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are.

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black mole-skin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lambs'-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gauze and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Shirtings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mazerene, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cashmeres; Coburg Princetta Silk striped Madonna; Delisle Stripe; Alpacas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid datto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gauze and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white datto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Tatfeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

CHEAP

Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 sides best Spanish Sole Leather,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2 ditto Castings, of best quality.

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1848 34tf

Manufacturer's Articles.

ROLLER Cloth, Russia Isinglass, French Glue, Emery, Shuttles, Pickers, Picker String Leather, for sale by

HALL & HALL.

Feb. 20, 1849. 55-tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Huske, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.

October 9.

JAMES KYLE

HAS received his entire supply of SPRING and SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Plain and Plaid Silks,
Muslins, Lawns and Ginghams,
Jaconets, Cambric and Medium Muslins,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Calicoes in great variety,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Silk and Cotton Hose and Gloves,
Cotton and Linen Pants stuff,
Satin and Silk Vesting,
Bolting Cloths, *Anker,*
Shoes, Hats, &c.

With many other articles,—making one of the largest assortments of Goods ever offered for sale in this place; all of which being purchased for Cash, are offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, for cash or to punctual customers.

April 6, 1849. 62tf

HATS! CAPS!! BOOTS!! SHOES!!

THE Subscriber invites the attention of his friends and the public to his large assortment of Fresh Spring and Summer GOODS, which he is now receiving, consisting of the latest and most fashionable styles of Gentlemen's, Boys', and Infants'

Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats; the latest styles Gentlemens' Dress Fur, Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, & Brush Hats and Caps,

Together with a general assortment of all other kinds found in this market, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Infants' BOOTS & SHOES.

☞ Persons wishing any thing in his line, will find it to their advantage to give him a call. His goods are selected with great care, and will be sold very cheap for cash.

California or North Carolina Gold will be taken at the highest market price, in exchange for goods.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.

April 5, 1849. 62-tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

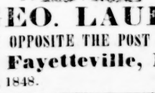
Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

LONDON PORTER.

3 CASKS superior LONDON PORTER, in quarts and pints. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 16, 1849. 72tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD WAGON and 4 fine MULES.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

June 4, 1849. 70-tf

NEW *Spring and Summer Goods.*

THE Subscribers have received their Spring and Summer **STOCK OF GOODS,** consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Groceries, &c. &c.,

Which they offer on the most favorable terms at their usual low prices.

HALL, SACKETT & CO.

Lower Fayetteville, April 20, 1849. 64-3m

Caswell & Blossom,

GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchants,
Nos. 1 and 2, Dickinson's Stores,
NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Cash advances made on consignments of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

April 3, 1849. 64tf

ICE FOR SALE. Keep Cool if you can.

THE LARGE ICE HOUSE in Campbellton is now filled with as good ICE as has ever been offered in this market, imported direct from Boston with but little delay on the voyage. The Subscriber will open the house on Monday the 14th inst., and superintend the delivery of Ice in any quantity to suit purchasers. Persons wishing it to be left at their place of business or residence can be accommodated by giving notice. It can be had every day until 2 o'clock, (Sundays excepted,) by applying at the Store at Liberty Point, (door fronting on Person st.) where a supply will be kept on hand. As the Ice was purchased for cash, and will be sold at the lowest price it can be afforded at, prompt payment will be expected. The bills of regular customers will be made out weekly, and on each Monday please call and settle.

Terms—under 5 lbs. 3 cts. pr. lb; larger quantities 2 cts. pr. lb.

CHAS. GODDARD, Sup't'd.

Fayetteville, May 10, 1849. 67-tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 50tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entained upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-fol doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

The Original and Only

Genuine Indian Medicine.

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owenville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

NEW *Spring and Summer Goods.*

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

—Consisting in part of—

Super wool-dyed French and English Cloths,
Do. do. Doe Skin Cassimere,
Fancy French and English do.
Satin and Silk Vestings,
French, English, and American Prints,
Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Printed Cambrics and Muslins,
Black and Pink Chambrays,
Book and Swiss Muslins,
Jaconet and Plaid do.
Muslin and Thread Edgings, (cheap,)
Organdy and embroidered Muslins,
Black and col'd Silks, ¾ and ⅞ wide,
Drap d'Ette and Cashmerette,
Wellington Cord and Croton Coating,
Granadians and Tissues,
Silk and watered do.
Black and blue Silk Veils,
Black and col'd Kid Gloves,
Do. do. do. Silk Mitts and Gloves,
White Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen,
Silk and cotton Hose and half Hose,
Linen and cotton Sheeting,
Linen Cambric Hdkfs, (very handsome,)
Silk and cotton Hdkfs,
Black and fancy Cravats, (40 inches,)
Linen and cotton Coatings,
Brown and white Linen Drillings,
Grass and Marseilles Skirts,
Black and satin striped Chally and Berages,
Needles and Pins,
Canvass and Padding,
Silk and worsted Serge,
Marshall's and others' Thread,
Linen and cotton Diaper,
Irish Linen and Shirting,
Sewing Silk and Twist,
Scissors and Combs,
Florence and Pamella Bonnets,
Pearl and col'd Lace do.
New styles silk and satin Bonnets,
Bombazines and Alpacas,
Bonnet and cap Ribbons,
Neck and belt Ribbon,
Panama and Leghorn Hats,
Moleskin and Beaver do.
Boots and Shoes of every description,
And many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ As the above Goods were purchased very low, they will be sold uncommonly cheap to those who pay "Cash," or to "Short time buyers." All those in want of Cheap Goods, will please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

No. 4 Green Street, Fayetteville, } 61-tf
March 27, 1849. }

NAUTILUS MUTUAL *Life Insurance Company.*

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

T. T. FONDS

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Rose in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness. Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salsbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Lumberville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 5tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

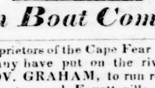
For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

CAPE FEAR



Steam Boat Company.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

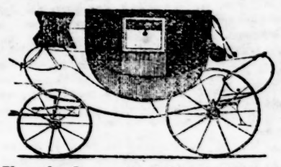
W. L. McGARY, Agent.

April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

Carriage Manufactory.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

McFADYEN'S SPRINGS.

IN consequence of applications to that effect, Mrs. Walker, residing at Pearson's Mills, within one mile of the above Mineral Springs, 14 miles west of Fayetteville, will receive a few families or individuals as Boarders. Terms, $12 per month, $4 per week, or $1 per day. Children and servants half price. Further information may be obtained of Mrs. W. or of E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

Cumberland County, June 1849. 72

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and exclusive control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

MINERAL WATER.

IN the highest state of perfection, with *Ginger, Lemon, Strawberry,* and *Sarsaparilla* SYRUPS. All the above Syrups for sale by the bottle or dozen.

—ALSO—

SODA POWDERS, for the momentary production of *Soda Water.*

Seidlitz Powders.
Henry's Magnesia.
Husband's Magnesia.
Lime Juice.

With a full supply of fresh and genuine Family Medicines. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE.

May 20, 1849. 68tf

NEW BOOKS.

NINEVAH AND ITS REMAINS, by Layard, 2 vols.; Bowdler's Family Shakspeare; Union of Church and State, by Noel; Macaulay's England, Boston Edition, 2 vols.; Arvine's Cyclopædia of Moral and Religious Anecdotes; Vanity Fair; Monte Christo; Man made of Money; Happy Home; Teaching a Science; Greek without a Master, by N. C. Brooks; Kuhner's Greek Grammar; Brooks's Ovid; Willard's United States, new Edition; Webster's Dictionary, unabridged; Williams on Executors, new Edition; Macaulay's Miscellanies; Mason's Farrier, new Edition; Meigs' Obstetrics; Letter Writers; Towns' Spelling Books, &c. &c.

Just received at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

May 7, 1849.

Just Received and for Sale,

10 BARRELS and half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

LIME.

THOMASTOWN LIME, unslacked, in good order. Just received.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 23, 1849. 64tf

Soldiers' Land Claims.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at 12th street, Washington City, D. C.

CHARLES T. GARDNER.

Nov. 24, 1848. 43tf

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

REMOVAL.

Mrs. E. WALTON,

MANTUA-MAKER AND MILLINER,

HAS received, and will open the 22d instant, next door below that lately occupied by Messrs. John Huske & Son, Green street, her

Spring and Summer Millinery,

Including Ribbons and Flowers of a superior quality, Gossamer Bonnets, Black and Drab Straws, and other fashionable Bonnets of various kinds.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

Gentlemen's Hats cleaned and pressed.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

March 19, 1849. 59-4m

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by the subscriber, lying on the corner of Russell and Cool Spring streets. It has a good Well of water in the yard, Stable and other outhouses. Terms liberal. Apply to

J. H. TOOMER, or
A. M. CAMPBELL.

Nov. 20, 1848. 42tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tynck's manufacture, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

BOARDING.

MRS. BEVIL having taken a large and convenient House on Maiden Lane, is now prepared to accommodate from 8 to 12 Gentlemen with Board, with or without lodging, on the most reasonable terms. She hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.

For reference, apply at this Office, or to Messrs Cook & Taylor.

Oct. 20, 1848. 38-tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hastings' Compound Syrup of Naphtha

IS now being used in nearly all our hospitals, and is also coming into rapid use among our best physicians, for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the lungs. It has been recommended in the worst state of consumption by the celebrated physician, Dr. Mott, of New York; and Dr. Arnold, of Savannah, Geo., writing to the agent at New York, under date of Jan. 30th, 1848, says: "I received the half-dozen Hastings' Naphtha Syrup, ordered from you, and am convinced that Naphtha is the principal ingredient. Enclosed is twenty-five dollars, for which you will send me two dozen and a half bottles more. I have two patients in the Marine Hospital, whom I think will be benefitted by it."

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9th, 1848.

Mr. M. A. F. Harrison—Dear Sir: At the suggestion of Dr. Arnold, the physician of the Hospital of which I am one of the directors, I would like to supply myself with Hastings' Wood Naphtha. The Doctor ordered, some days since, some for the use of the Hospital. Should you deem proper to send the article on liberal terms, I can forward the sale of it in our city. Yours truly,

J. TURNER & BROS.

None genuine without the *written signature* of M. A. F. HARRISON on the wrapper.

Price one dollar a bottle. Six bottles for five dollars. The usual allowance to the trade.

For sale by S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Johnson & Co., Clinton; Kelley & Co., Duplin Court House, N. C.

November 17, 1848. 42

CHEAP PAPERS.

RULED LETTER PAPER and Cap Paper at $1 50 ⅌ pr. ream.

With a variety of papers of all kinds, of better qualities and higher prices, just received by

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 25, 1848.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.

Oct. 14, 1848. 37-

HALL & HALL,

Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

TO TRAVELLERS *GOING NORTH.*

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria,